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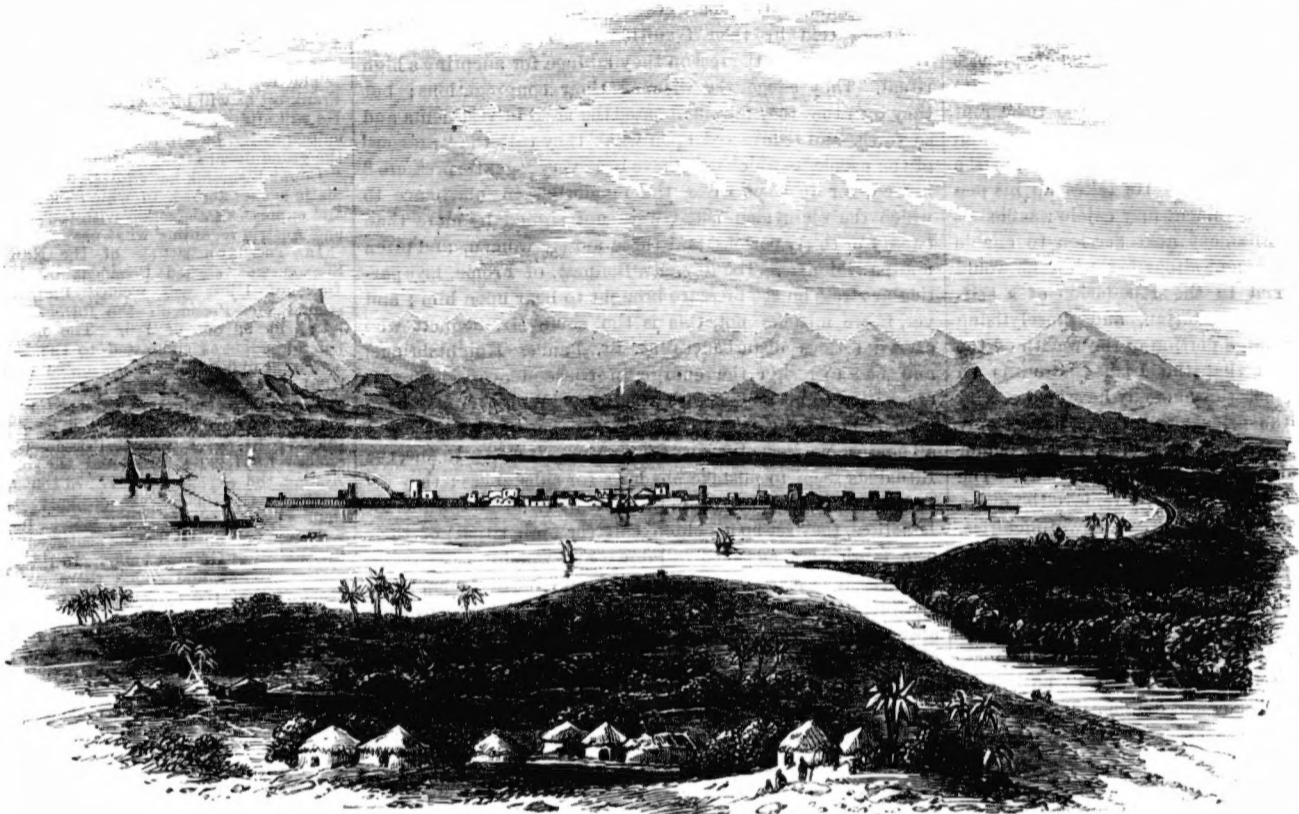
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CHURCH MATTERS.

THE Church of England, if not "in danger," as was wont to be the cry of her friends, is certainly in sore travail; and of her troubles there seems to be no end. Her doctrine, her discipline, her ritual, and her financial arrangements are each and all the subjects of keen criticism and bitter contention. War is on all her borders. Her members give themselves to strife, and her clergy are like so many Ishmaels, with their hands turned against all men, and all men's hands against them. High Church and Low Church, Broad Church and Narrow Church, Ritualistic Church and Evangelical Church—all parties within her pale are at variance one with



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another, and each is waging fierce war with all the others. The Bishop of Gloucester has a feud on certain important points of doctrine and ritual with a numerous party of the clergy, churchwardens, and people of his diocese; and the flock have appealed from the jurisdiction of their shepherd to his ecclesiastical superior, the Archbishop of Canterbury, from whom they receive but cold comfort and small encouragement. The Bishop of Chester and the Rev. Dr. McNeill are also engaged in a wordy conflict, which is conducted in a way more distinguished for hard-hitting than for Christian meekness. Bishop Colenso is vituperated by Bishop Gray, and re-



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torts upon all who lift a lance against him, Dr. Pusey and Mr. James Moncreiff, late Scottish Lord Advocate, being the latest champions with whom he has had a tilt. And Archdeacon Denison, of course, is in the heat of the fray, and ready to exchange buffets with anyone who wishes to enter the ring. Truly the Church just now is a veritable Church militant. She is in the fiery furnace of tribulation; and it is to be hoped that she will issue forth from the trying ordeal purified, refined, and reinvigorated. Whether she will emerge from the conflicts in which she is now engaged as the State Church of these realms, is a point that admits of grave doubt. Mist and darkness hang over her future in that respect; but, whatever be the fate of the Church Establishment, the storm now raging, and which is likely to increase rather than abate in fury, is pretty sure to leave the ecclesiastical atmosphere in a clearer and more wholesome condition than that in which it was before; and that is a consummation which all men, whether Churchmen or not, must devoutly wish for.

But it is not merely from within that the troubles of the Establishment arise. There are signs and indications that she is likely soon to be assailed from without likewise. And, of course, it is on the Irish branch of the Church that the first and heaviest brunt of the attack is likely to fall. Everybody seems to be agreed that "the Church of England in Ireland" and her condition is sure to form an early and prominent theme of discussion and legislation in Parliament. In prospect of this, members of the Irish Church are beginning to take counsel together, and to look into their position. The Dean of Cork practically gives up the Irish Establishment; and Mr. Agar-Ellis, M.P. for the county of Kilkenny, comes forward with a scheme for settling ecclesiastical difficulties in the sister island. His remedy is to make the tithe rent charge throughout the country payable to the State, and then to let the State pay the Church; he would also pay the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church. He takes up his pen with fear that the present Government may cajole a sufficient number of members of Parliament next Session to enable them to abolish the Establishment altogether, which he would deprecate as certain to end in the foundation of a self-supporting, uncompromisingly-sectarian, and proselytising institution, backed up by a large portion of the wealth of the country. Mr. Ellis admits that the Irish Church is an anomaly and a grievance; but the anomaly he would rectify as above indicated; and the grievance, he says, affects only the landlords and not the people of Ireland. We must demur both to his statement of the case and to his remedy. The one is incorrect, and the other would only remove the evil a little further off, and at the same time create new difficulties. The endowment of the Anglican Church in Ireland is more than a mere sentimental grievance; it is a positive burden upon the people; for, though tithes are no longer payable direct to the clergy, the charge is none the less borne by the whole community, and not by the landlords merely. Besides, sentiment on such a matter is not a thing to be lightly esteemed. Protestant supremacy and domination, as represented by the Established Church, has a special significance in the minds of Irishmen. It is an historical memento; it reminds them of their subjugation; it is a reminiscence of conquest—a badge of servitude and inferiority; things which no spirited people willingly endure. Mr. Ellis asserts that the existence of the Irish Establishment has nothing to do with the prevalence of Fenianism, because the Fenians war against all Churches alike. But the discontent engendered by the presence among them of a Church which is not the Church of the Irish people, supplies a lever with which the Fenian leaders work upon popular feeling, and thus obtain an influence and a power which they could not otherwise possess. There is the dominant yet alien Church; it is a badge of slavery, for it was imposed and is maintained by the English, though hated by the Irish; and, given these conditions, it is easy to see how popular passions may be inflamed not only against this particular institution, but against all institutions emanating from the same source. Hence Irish disaffection to English rule, unreasoning and unreasonable as that disaffection in many respects may be; and hence the prevalence and influence of Fenianism. Mr. Ellis says that to abolish the Irish Establishment would raise such a storm among Protestants that life would hardly be safe. But if Protestants would be so sorely aggrieved by the abolition of the Protestant Church, is it not natural that the Catholics must feel sorely aggrieved by the abolition of the Catholic Church? Though that event had happened some hundreds of years ago, its effects are still before the eyes of the Irish people, and the memory of it is still fresh in their minds; nay, has been intensified and embittered by long years of domination on the one side, and sullen endurance, varied occasionally by violent if fitful resistance on the other.

But would Mr. Ellis's remedy really be a cure for existing evils? We do not believe it. The alien Church would still be an alien Church, and its support would still be a burden on the people, though the Government and not the landlords collected the tithes. Irishmen are not so dull as not to perceive that such a transfer would be a mere juggle, and they would probably resent the process as an insult to their understandings as well as a wrong to their pockets. Then, supposing the Catholic clergy willing to accept State pay (which their prelates have declared they are not), whence are the funds for paying them to come? Will the Protestant clergy be content to give up a portion of their emoluments and to accept lower pay, in order that Catholic priests may participate with them in a division of Church property? We suspect not; and assuredly no rearrangement of ecclesiastical finance, no reform of abuses in that direction, however greatly needed, will yield

sufficient to maintain both parson and priest. Besides, there are irreconcilable differences of doctrine between the two Churches; and, if both are endowed by the State, there will arise the gross anomaly of truth and error occupying a common platform and being held of equal weight and in equal esteem. We fear that Mr. Ellis's scheme, however well-meaning, would, even if practicable, only render confusion worse confounded; and, instead of allaying, would broaden and intensify religious discord in Ireland. Perfect religious liberty, and the devolving on each sect the duty of supporting its own religious institutions, are to our mind the only real solutions of the difficulty.

The evidence taken by the Ritual Commission, and which has just been published, proves two or three things not very creditable to the devotees of man-millinery. In the first place, it is clear that the Ritualists have no distinct notion of the authority on which they act in introducing novelties into the Church service. They go, they say, upon the traditions and practices of the Catholic or universal Church; but they can give no definite date or place where and when their practices obtained. Besides, what are the traditions of the Universal Church? and what is the Universal Church itself? The traditions and practices of the Church varied at different times and in different countries; and men are not by any means agreed as to which is the Universal or Catholic Church. In fact, the Ritualists are in a fog as to any warrant for their doings, and lay themselves open to the charge brought against the Pharisees of old, of making void the word of God by their traditions. Then they are not very ingenuous in the reason they adduce for adopting a high ritual. They allege the wish of their congregations; but they own that they first insinuated the need of vestments and so forth, and then acted upon what they call the "pressure of the people"—which must have been very "gentle pressure" indeed, for in some cases the memorials in obedience to which the clergymen acted were not signed by more than twenty or thirty persons, and these mostly women, and often non-parishioners. The Rev. Mr. Bennett, of Frome, lays particular stress on the pressure brought to bear upon him; and yet, if we mistake not, this is the same Mr. Bennett who caused serious disturbances at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and had to resign the charge in consequence of popular opposition to his semi-Popish practices. Whatever may have been the case at Frome, in London the popular pressure was all against Mr. Bennett's Ritualistic innovations. In fine, the Ritualists seem to mistake shadows for substances; they invent symbols, and then deem them realities; like the ancient Israelites, they set up a golden calf (or high ritual) of their own fabrication, and then fall down and worship it as really divine. It is marvellous that men—and educated men, too—can please themselves with such follies or be deluded by such absurdities. Nor would the Ritualists do so, were not other motives behind. The institution of confession, the doctrine of the special power and privileges of the priesthood, and a love of domination over the human mind, are at the bottom of the movement; and, because these things are inimical to human freedom and human happiness, everything that tends to encourage such pretensions ought to be denounced and resisted.

THE PEOPLE OF NEBRASKA have agreed to call the capital of their State Lincoln.

MR. JOHN HARDY, M.P., FINED FOR ASSAULT.—At the Burton-on-Trent Police Court, on Tuesday, the magistrates were occupied for some time in hearing a charge against Mr. John Hardy, M.P. for Dartmouth, for assaulting a man named Hipwell, at Tattenhill, on the 12th inst. Mr. Leach, of Derby, appeared for the prosecution, and the defendant conducted his own case in person. The evidence went to show that Mr. Hardy has the right of shooting over land adjoining the estate of Mr. Robinson at Tattenhill; and that, on the date named, the complainant, who is servant to the last-named gentleman, was out shooting upon his master's land by his authority. When near to a plantation he observed a wood pigeon settle in a tree, and he shot at it; and believing that it had fallen into the ditch of the adjoining field, which, with the fence, belongs to Mr. Robinson, he went over and sought for it. He failed to find it, and he returned to his master's land. After he had reloaded his gun, and had been in Mr. Robinson's field again for about five minutes, Mr. Hardy came up to him and inquired what he had been shooting. Complainant explained how that he had shot at the wood pigeon, and went to seek for it in the other field; but this statement defendant declined to believe, alleging that complainant was after game. Mr. Hardy demanded the gun, but it was refused. He then seized hold of it, and a struggle ensued, during which complainant was struck upon the breast with the gun. Fearing lest the gun should go off, he eventually let Mr. Hardy take it. Mr. Hardy dashed the gun into a pit, and said it might remain there until Mr. Robinson fetched it out. Defendant also stated that complainant and his master were scamps, and that Mr. Robinson was as big a poacher as anybody if he allowed his man to shoot over his land. Mr. Hardy cross-examined the witnesses, and afterwards made a brief statement to the Court, in which he admitted that he had rendered himself amenable to the law by taking the gun from the man. The Bench—of which Mr. Hardy is a member—regretted that it was their duty to convict one of their fellow-magistrates, but they must act impartially in the case, and the sentence of the Court was that defendant pay a fine of £5, and 15s. 6d. costs.

LOSS AND RECOVERY OF NEARLY £400.—On Friday week a gentleman, who is a member of the Cliviger Colliery Company, near Burnley, set off on a money-collecting journey by train, and on his way he pulled out his pocket-book, containing close upon £400 in Bank of England notes. He took a number of papers out of the book for the purpose of examining them, at the same time placing the book on the seat by his side. On the train stopping at Luddenden Foot, near Halifax, he hastily put the paper into his side pocket and quitted the carriage, forgetting to leave the pocket-book where he had placed it. Shortly afterwards he missed the book, and immediately telegraphed to the railway-stations at Sowerby Bridge, Halifax, Bradford, Huddersfield, and Wakefield, but not to Leeds, where the missing property was ultimately recovered, as the sequel will show. The same day Mr. Johnson, surgeon, of Harrison-road, Halifax, happened to be travelling by the same train to Leeds, and when at Holbeck station noticed a sailor-looking man in the same compartment, with the pocket-book at his side. On arriving at the Leeds station the man got out, leaving the book where it was. Thinking it was his, Mr. Johnson called to him, telling him that he had forgotten the book, on which the man took the book, apparently as a matter of course, and departed. It then struck Mr. Johnson that all was not right; and he at once followed the man into the street and asked him about the book, to which he coolly replied that it was all right, and that the book did not contain anything of importance. Instead of being thrown off the scent by the man's apparent unconcern, he at once told him that the book was not his, and said he should require him to go with him to the inspector (meaning the railway inspector). At the mention of "inspector," the man immediately gave up the pocket-book to Mr. Johnson, and at once made off. Under these circumstances, Mr. Johnson went to the house of a friend in Leeds, where the book was opened and an inventory of its contents taken, amongst them being the sum of money in question. He returned to Halifax the same night, between nine and ten, and placed the book in the custody of Mr. Superintendent Pearson, who caused a notice of the "find" to be inserted in one of the Halifax papers of Saturday, on seeing which, the gentleman who had lost the pocket-book came over to Halifax and had it duly delivered up to him.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The basis of the arrangement come to between France and Italy with regard to the Antibes Legion appears to be that the corps shall hereafter consist of soldiers who, having served their full time in the French army, voluntarily re-engage in the service of the Papacy, and not of volunteers from the ranks whose term of service at Rome would count as if they were in their old regiments.

M. Rouher has made a highly pacific speech at Nantes. He averred that the Government of which he is a member was devoting the whole of its energies to the maintenance of a lasting peace.

SPAIN.

A Madrid telegram announces the dispersion of the last of the insurgent bands. "General tranquillity" is now said to prevail.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Chambers were opened on Monday by the King. His Majesty said that the relations of Holland with all the foreign Powers were friendly. Bills would be submitted for the reorganisation of the National Guard and the reduction of the stamp duty upon newspapers.

ITALY.

The Ministry of Marine, taking a lesson from the defeat and almost total destruction of the Italian fleet at Lissa, by the Austrian squadron last year, have appointed a commission of naval officers to concert measures for effecting a complete reform and reorganisation of the navy.

On Sunday the King opened in person the new Victor Emmanuel Gallery. A large crowd was present, and the King was loudly cheered.

The Roman Junta have sent an address to Garibaldi, dated the 7th inst., stating that a complete insurrectionary organisation is in readiness, and requesting Garibaldi's assistance. Garibaldi, in his reply, dated the 16th inst., urges the Junta to action, and assures them of the co-operation of the Italian people. Intelligence from the Roman frontier announces that the Italian troops continue their patrols with the greatest rigour.

GERMANY.

The King of Prussia is having a busy time just now. From Frankfort he will proceed to Wiesbaden to see the Princess of Wales. He will afterwards visit Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse; and, subsequently, he will celebrate the Queen's birthday in the bosom of the grand ducal family of Baden, at the Lake of Constance.

Count Bismarck has addressed a circular to the Prussian diplomatic agents abroad, in which he refers to the Salzburg meeting, and expresses satisfaction with the assurances received from France and Austria regarding what passed between the Emperors there.

In Tuesday's sitting of the North German Parliament, Dr. Simon was elected President by 132 out of 187 votes. The Duke of Ujest was elected first, and Herr von Benningsen second Vice-President—the former by 158 votes out of 189, the latter by 99 out of 180. The following is a summary of the federal budget as submitted to the North German Parliament:—The total expenditure is estimated at 72,158,243 thalers, of which 6,001,184 thalers constitute the ordinary, and 3,157,059 thalers the extraordinary, budget of expenditure. The total revenue is estimated at 52,320,676 thalers. The deficit amounts to 19,837,567 thalers; to cover which Prussia contributes 16,873,305 thalers, Saxony 1,541,490 thalers, and the other States 1,422,772 thalers. Among the expenses 66,417,573 thalers are for military purposes, 2,340,603 thalers for the ordinary marine budget, and 2,628,376 thalers for the extraordinary marine budget.

There is no mistaking the sentiments of the Baden Chambers on the subject of German unity. In the address submitted to them a day or two ago, and which there is no doubt will be passed, it is declared that the nation will not regain tranquillity and internal peace until the national connection between the already-attained union of the North German Power and South German States shall have been rendered more complete. Farther, Europe will not arrive at the conviction of secure peace until the reorganisation of Germany has been accomplished "on both sides the Maine." And the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between the South German States and Prussia is regarded as the "momentous first step" towards securing the Germany people and German territory from every hostile attack and all foreign interference.

The Lauenburg Diet has resolved that a special assembly representing the duchy of Lauenburg should continue to exist, and that the union of Lauenburg with Prussia should remain a personal one. A proposition that the duchy of Lauenburg should become a private possession of the King of Prussia was rejected.

AUSTRIA.

M. Von Beust, the Austrian Minister, in delivering a speech at Brunn to the municipal and commercial magnates of that place, expressed the strongest faith in the continuance of tranquillity and the preservation of friendly relations with Prussia, with whom, he stated, negotiations on commercial matters had been resumed. This announcement is said to have given intense satisfaction, and to have been hailed with enthusiastic applause.

The Vienna journals publish details respecting the Ministerial proposals for a financial arrangement between Austria and Hungary which have been submitted to the Austrian and Hungarian delegates. After deducting interest to the amount of 25,000,000 fl., representing a capital of 500 millions, which is to be borne by the western portion of the empire alone, the Ministers propose that Hungary shall assume 30 per cent of the remaining interest on the public debt and 30 per cent of the whole expenses of the empire. The Ministers further propose a unification of the State debt, consisting of a transformation of it into public rentes, without change in the rate of interest, and with every possible economy in the expenses of redemption. The plan for the unification of the debt is to be laid before the Representative Assemblies of Austria and Hungary, at the latest, by May 1, 1868. In order to ascertain the permanent quotas of both portions of the empire, a commission will be appointed, which will draw up an account of the revenue at the end of the year, using for that purpose the account published by the committee for the control of the public debt.

The Hungarian Diet has been convoked for the 29th inst.

TURKEY.

A general amnesty has been granted to the insurgents in Crete. Hostilities are to be suspended for four weeks. So says a Berlin paper, not possessing much authority, on the slender faith of a telegram received from Vienna.

Details have been received of a collision on the Sea of Marmora, on Saturday night last, between the Messageries Impériales steamer Brésil and the English barque Dolphin. The former was bound up and the latter down the sea. About thirty men belonging to the steamer were lost. Twelve were saved, and have been taken to Constantinople. The Dolphin sustained some damage, and has put into Gallipoli.

DENMARK.

Denmark has consented to open negotiations with Prussia on the subject of the guarantees which have been demanded for the rights of Germans resident in those districts of North Schleswig that may be ceded in accordance with the treaty of Prague.

THE UNITED STATES.

The President has issued a proclamation defining his powers, military and civil, under the Constitution, declaring his resolution to enforce them, and warning all public officials to yield obedience to the laws and aid and support the national courts in the performance of their respective functions. The subject of extending the amnesty to the Southerners in arms against the Washington Government during the Confederate war has been discussed in the Cabinet, and a proclamation in that sense is expected shortly to appear.

The negro element in the States is determined to be troublesome in more places than one, and Brother Jonathan is likely to have

ample employment for some time to come in dealing with it. In Northern Texas the blacks have left work and formed an armed camp, with the resolution that they will take the administration of the local laws into their own hands.

Acting Attorney-General Brinkley has furnished an official opinion, justifying the removal of General Sickles by President Johnson, on the grounds that General Sickles had been guilty of military insubordination, and had contracted the powers of the judiciary by forcibly preventing the execution of civil processes in the national circuit courts of North Carolina. General Sickles has addressed a long letter to General Grant, claiming that the laws in his district have been administered with the least possible military interference, and declaring that his course was fully justified by the Reconstruction Act. It is reported that he will demand an investigation by a court of inquiry.

MEXICO.

Advices from Mexico announce that Juarez had divided the country temporarily into five military districts. Porfirio Diaz had threatened military interference unless the numerous death sentences were commuted. Carlos Miramon, at the head of 3000 men, had shot ninety Liberals, to avenge the death of his brother.

THE BRAZILS.

Intelligence from the seat of war announces that the Brazilian army had reached a position one mile from the fortress of Humaita, to which it was about to lay siege by land, assisted by the fleet on the river. The Brazilians have gained a decided victory in Matto Grosso, and have taken Coimbra. The whole Paraguayan force at that place fell into their power. The Paraguayan General in command was killed, and the Brazilians captured eight cannon and other arms, as well as provisions. They moreover liberated 500 prisoners.

HAYTI.

Intelligence from San Domingo, via Havannah, to the 31st ult., announces that several towns in Hayti had revolted against Sulave and had offered the presidency to Cabral. The revolt, however, is said to have been put down. A movement to secure a union between San Domingo and Hayti was making progress.

NEW ZEALAND.

It is announced that Sir George Bowen, the Governor of Queensland, will succeed Sir George Grey in the government of New Zealand. Governor Grey has occupied his present position during a most eventful period in the history of the colony. He has been twice Governor of New Zealand; and it will be remembered that on the last occasion he resigned the more lucrative and important government of the Cape that he might give the country the benefit of his services in dealing with the difficulties between the Maoris and the colonists.

LORD BROUGHAM on Thursday entered on his ninetieth year, having been born, in St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh, on Sept. 19, 1778.

CITY CLERKS' CLUB.—"Where shall we dine?" is a question that, in London at least, has for the present superseded the familiar autumnal "gooseberry," and, in the City, among the classes who are congregated in chambers and offices round the Bank, the Royal Exchange, and the Custom House, is really a pressing one. A "few practical men" indited with the necessary spirit of enterprise and energy, have, within the last few days, taken upon themselves to answer this query, and the mode by which they propose to do it is the establishment of a "City Clerks' Club," founded on the co-operative principle, thereby securing to the members "a good substantial dinner with beer for one shilling, or less, including all attendance." The prospectus states that to effect this object it is necessary to enrol at least 1000 members at an annual subscription of one guinea each, which will entitle them to all the privileges of the club; and, inasmuch as it is essential to have the cordial support of those most interested in the success of the undertaking, arrangements have been entered into with the manager of the London branch of the National Bank of Scotland to receive the subscription by instalments—viz., 10s. 6d. on entry (which will remain in the hands of the bank until the establishment be open for business), 5s. 3d. at the expiration of three months, and the remaining 5s. 3d. at the expiration of six months. In addition to the above advantages members will be entitled, upon a further annual subscription of 5s., to be supplied with any article of consumption for home use at cost price, subject to an addition of 5 per cent to defray expenses incurred in purchasing and supplying the same; this subscription to be paid by two instalments—viz., 2s. 6d. on the member signifying his intention to the secretary of availing himself of this privilege, and the remaining 2s. 6d. at the expiration of six months. Suitable premises have been engaged, and will be fitted and furnished with every convenience for the comfort of the members, within five minutes' walk of the Bank of England, and will be ready for occupation within one month of this date.

EXTRAORDINARY RECOVERY OF A STOLEN BANK-NOTE.—At the Manchester Police Court, last Saturday, William Jordan, clerk, was brought up on a charge of stealing a £20 bank-note, the property of Messrs. Fairbairn and Company, engineers, Canal-street, on Jan. 13, 1865. It appeared that the prisoner was a clerk in the employ of the prosecutors in January, 1865, and that he received a £20 Bank-of-England note from the cashier, which he was instructed to cut in two, and forward the halves, in two envelopes, per post, to Huntingdon. On the arrival of the letters at their destination the note was missing, and on the prisoner being questioned respecting the matter, he persistently affirmed that he had placed the two halves of the note in the letters. Information was then given to the police and to the Post-office authorities, but they failed to trace the note. The prisoner remained in Messrs. Fairbairn's employ fifteen months after the date of the robbery. Last week Inspector Shandley obtained information that the stolen note had been paid into a building society in Dalton-street, by a Mrs. Jones, beerhouse-keeper, Tipping-street, Ardwick; and on his making inquiries of Mrs. Jones as to how she came by the note, she informed him that the prisoner had given it to her, in part payment for money lent, in the early part of January, 1866—twelve months after the robbery had been committed. Inspector Shandley then arrested the prisoner at Matlock, where he had been staying for a few days, and on charging him with having stolen the note, after having previously told him what Mrs. Jones had stated, the prisoner admitted the fact. Mr. Harman, who appeared for the prosecutor's firm, stated that the prisoner came to him with a very good character from the London and North-Western Railway Company, Euston-square, and that while in their employ he had been generally very steady. Mr. Grafton, the prisoner's present employer, was called, and gave him an excellent character for the two years which he had been in their employ. Mr. Jowle said, in consequence of the good character of the prisoner, the Bench would deal with the case summarily instead of sending it to the sessions. The prisoner was then committed to prison for two calendar months.

CRUEL MURDER.—On Sunday morning, about one o'clock, a shocking affair took place at the village of Corstorphine, about three miles from Edinburgh. Robert Potter, a gardener, in the employment of Mr. Robert Tod, of Corstorphine-hill, and James Corstorphine, a gardener in the service of Mr. Hope, of Belmont, had gone, shortly after midnight, to Gibson's Dairy, for the purpose of seeing their sweethearts, who resided there. Having gently tapped at the window, they waited for a reply. While the two youths were talking together close by a water-barrel at the north-west corner of the house, John Gibson, a widower, upwards of eighty years of age, father of the proprietor of the dairy, who had been disturbed by the noise, left his bed attired in his shirt and vest, and went to the kitchen door armed with a double-barrelled gun, loaded with small shot, which he had for some time past been in the habit of keeping under his pillow. On going round the house, and ascertaining whence the sound of voices proceeded, he took his stand at the north-west corner, about thirty yards from the men, and, levelling the weapon, discharged both barrels in succession at them. Both shots took effect. After running about fifty yards up the lane leading from the dairy to the Edinburgh and Glasgow road, Potter fell mortally wounded and exhausted by loss of blood, which was oozing profusely from his head and back. James Corstorphine, who had received the contents of the second barrel in his left arm, which was riddled from the shoulder to the elbow, stood over his fallen companion, unable to render him any assistance. Alexander Joss, inspector of the Corstorphine constabulary, who happened to be going his rounds at the time, was within a short distance of the house, and, on hearing the report of firearms, came up and took the homicide in charge. On arresting him the officer demanded his gun, which was immediately surrendered. Upon being asked whether he had fired the shots at the two men, Gibson replied in the affirmative, and, so far from expressing regret at his conduct, he declared, "I would do it again." Potter was speedily conveyed to the house of his father, who has followed the occupation of a tailor in the village upwards of forty years. Dr. Fowler, having been sent for, was in attendance in a very short time; but the unfortunate man had become quite unconscious, and remained insensible for nearly three hours, when lockjaw supervened, and he died about seven o'clock. Corstorphine was taken to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary on Sunday afternoon, and had several of the pellets extracted. Gibson was conveyed, under the charge of Superintendent Copland and Inspector Joss, to the Calton gaol, where he now lies to await his trial. Gibson is rather eccentric in his habits, and has a very violent temper. About a fortnight ago he ran after one of the maid-servants, who was not aware of having given him the least provocation, and attempted to shoot her; but the cap snapped and she escaped.

THE GENEVA PEACE CONGRESS.

It appears not to have been true, as reported by telegraph both to Paris and London, that the Peace Congress of Geneva was broken up by any act of violence. There were great dissensions between the Swiss and French members, and the whole thing turned out a muddle, but the room was not "cleared." Still, it is clear from all accounts that the title of "Peace Congress" was a misnomer, as the most warlike harangues were delivered, and the most revolutionary doctrines preached, and that the assemblage ended in something very like a *fiasco*. Indeed, "Garibaldi t Geneva" might be made the subject of a good comedy. An illustrious man is invited to a city whose inhabitants are resolved to give him the warmest possible welcome. Some few are reproached with want of heart because they do not exert themselves sufficiently to increase the brilliancy of his reception. But he is received; and his entry into the town is a triumphant success. Then the illustrious man begins to speak; and, incapable of deception, says what he thinks in regard to what, to him, is the only subject worth thinking about. Half his audience are profoundly shocked; but the other half exhibit enough enthusiasm for all, and those who have been shocked try to make allowances for the impetuosity of a great man, or even—like the reporters of *La Suisse Radicale*—pretend not to have heard him. The illustrious man persists in saying what he thinks, and allowances are still made for him until at last he takes his departure. Then his hosts begin to exclaim, "What did he mean by it?" "Why did he come at all?" "Who asked him?"

Garibaldi had scarcely left Geneva when the walls were covered with proclamations from the Catholics of the city declaring his language to be an "odious violation (abuse?) of our religious liberty," and "an insult to the faith of half the inhabitants." A similar protest has been addressed to the Council of State, in which it is said:—

Under the pretext of the Peace Congress words have been uttered which are a provocation to civil war, and a violation of the respect due to the conscience of half the inhabitants of the Cantons of Geneva. We owe it to our honour to make a public protest, and to manifest openly our intention to see all our liberties, and, above all, our religious liberties, respected. On our neutrality depends our security in the future as it has done in the past. Confiding in your solicitude for peace and harmony among the citizens, we hope that through your influence foreigners will not abuse our hospitable soil to insult our convictions.

Two protests, moreover, have been addressed to the Peace Congress itself—one signed by Catholics, in the name of Catholicism; another by Protestants, in the name of Christianity. Neither, however, was read. They would, no doubt, have been ill received; but they ought to have been read.

The peace men say in self-defence that a "Genevese faction" had come to the Congress in order to oppose the resolution which the directing committee was known to have prepared. Why, at an assembly held in Geneva, the Genevese should be the only people not allowed to vote, it would perhaps be difficult to explain. The French, German, Italian, Polish, Hungarian, and Servian visitors (there was a Servian!) ought, it is thought, to have been allowed to settle matters by themselves; and the introduction of a native element, in spite of the pretended admiration of the foreigners for Swiss liberty, which they are incapable of understanding, is strongly resented. The Swiss, or at least the Genevese, are accused of timidity, being afraid, it is said, that, by adapting the final resolution of this marvellous peace congress, they may give offence to powerful neighbours, for whose vengeance the visitors themselves have long ceased to care.

However, the Congress ended with a banquet, at which the hospitality of Geneva was toasted, as was also "Concord," a thing evidently somewhat at a discount among the members. According to the letters of certain correspondents, one of the greatest "successes" of the congress was obtained by a lady, Mme. Stayr, whose literary name is Fanny Lewald. The following ingenious set of articles read on her behalf by a M. Vogt, were greeted with applause "and approving laughter":—

1. To decide a difference by fist-cuffs or the stick is by common consent an unworthy and ignoble proceeding.
2. That which is unworthy and ignoble for one man must be unworthy and ignoble for a hundred, a thousand, ten thousand, or a hundred thousand.
3. If it be admitted that it is unworthy and ignoble to decide one's own quarrels by pugilism, it must be worse to fight under the orders of a third party and for his benefit, and to kill men who never did you any harm.
4. Two men who fight in the street are blamed by all reasonable and civilised people, and it never occurs to anybody to glorify the conqueror.
5. Why should we glorify the conqueror in a combat fought by hundreds of thousands of men for an object which, if attained, is scarcely ever of any advantage to them?
6. When two men come to blows in the street, it never comes into their head to invoke the aid of the Deity or to suppose that God takes a special interest in the issue of their fight. The same may be said of a fight of ten men on a side.
7. If two men who fight dared to talk of the God of pugilists, and call on him to help them in their unreasonable and disgraceful scuffle, they would justly be set down as fools and blasphemers.
8. And in like manner ten or twenty men who should fight in the streets and appeal to the God of pugilism, would be called fools and blasphemers.
9. What, then, is the exact number of combatants requisite to justify the invocation to take a side in the fight of that God whom you call the God of Love?
10. Do you really believe that the number and quantity can make any impression upon God—upon a being whose essence is infinite? Do you not therefore think that to talk of a God of battles is just as blasphemous as to talk of a God of pugilists?

The Peace Congress committee, in their farewell address, declared the principles which they assembled to proclaim to be these:—Democracy; political, economical, and philosophical liberty; the abolition of standing armies; and sympathy with oppressed nationalities. They also published a final resolution declaring that the great Governments of Europe have proved themselves incapable of preserving peace and developing the moral and material forms of modern society. They therefore found a cosmopolitan federation, with a permanent central committee at Bern; and they will publish a Franco-German journal, called *The United States of Europe*, at Bale. The next congress is to be held at Mannheim.

A letter which M. Mazzini addressed to the Congress has been published in the Italian organ of his party. It breathes the spirit of universal war. He has no faith in the regeneration of nations being achieved except at the point of the sword; and he gives a programme which, if sought to be carried out by warlike means, would convulse Europe for the next fifty years.

THE BETRAYER OF MAXIMILIAN.—Miguel Lopez, who has, it seems, neither committed suicide nor been assassinated, has published an address to his "fellow-citizens and the whole world," repudiating with scorn and indignation the imputations of treachery which have been directed against him, and giving what he calls a true account of the circumstances under which Maximilian fell into the hands of the Republicans. He states that he went on the night of May 14 as an ambassador from Maximilian to Escobedo, and asked him to allow the Emperor, with the Empress's suite, and the Empress's regiment, to leave Mexico. Escobedo's reply was, that he had no power to grant this request, and that Maximilian must either surrender at discretion or fight. When Lopez returned to the Imperial quarters at midnight he found that the horses were all saddled for departure, that Maximilian had repeatedly asked for him, and was now anxiously waiting his arrival. On hearing Escobedo's reply, Maximilian was evidently much disappointed. Preparations for flight had been made more than once, and the enemy, informed of these preparations by deserters, resolved upon a desperate move. On the night of May 14, on quitting Maximilian, Lopez, engrossed, as he says, with thoughts about the fate of the army, set out to go the round of the lines. On reaching the gate of La Cruz, which he had charged his officers to watch with especial vigilance, he was surrounded by a body of officers and men, who put their pistols to his throat. He at once recognised them as enemies, and they made him prisoner. He endeavoured, with indifferent success, to apprise Maximilian of his danger, and from that time to this remains a prisoner.

PRINTERS' READERS.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of readers of the press was held in the Salisbury Hotel. Mr. Charles Dickens, who occupied the chair, delivered a brief speech, in which he testified, from his own experience, to the fact that correctors of the press perform valuable services in a literary sense—services not purely mechanical in their character, but requiring mental thought, knowledge, and acuteness of judgment. The meeting resolved to memorialise the masters' association with a view to an improvement of their position, especially as regards the scale of remuneration.

THE RETURN OF JUAREZ TO THE MEXICAN CAPITAL.

As we have already stated, the Mexican President, Juarez, on his return to the capital of the republic, received a most cordial welcome. There were processions, triumphal arches, banquets, illuminations, and other rejoicings on the occasion. Tejada, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a speech at a banquet, highly eulogised the example of the United States, and spoke of the war in Mexico as a lasting lesson to two classes, the clergy and the great proprietors; and Juarez, in a speech delivered by him at a recent banquet, called upon the nation to imitate the clemency and moderation of the United States in victory. The President's love of clemency, however, has not exempted him from the necessity of adopting most resolute measures for the purpose of curing his military officers of their almost chronic disease—insubordination. Two hundred of them have been plotting against Juarez, and have been thrown into prison. The British and French Plenipotentiaries to Mexico left Vera Cruz on the 18th ult.

The following is the text of the proclamation issued by Juarez upon his entry into the capital:—

BENITO JUAREZ, CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Mexicans,—The National Government returns to-day to establish its residence in the city of Mexico, which it left four years ago. It bore with it the resolution of never abandoning the performance of its duties, the more sacred in proportion to the conflict the nation had to sustain. It went in the firm confidence that the Mexican people would struggle without cessation against the iniquitous foreign invasion, in defence of their rights and of their liberty. The Government left in order to continue to uphold the banner of the country as long as it might be necessary, until the triumph of the holy cause of independence and of the institutions of the Republic should be consummated. The good sons of Mexico, battling alone, without the assistance of anyone, without resources, and without the necessary elements of war, have obtained it. They have shed their blood with sublime patriotism, and have been ready to make every sacrifice rather than consent to the loss of the Republic and of liberty. In the name of a grateful country, I pay the tribute of the highest acknowledgment to the good Mexicans and the worthy leaders who have defended her. The triumph of their native land, which has been the object of their noble aspirations, will always be their fairest title to glory and the best reward of their heroic exertions. Filled with confidence in them, the Government strove to comply with its duties without conceiving even a single thought that it was lawful to impair any of the rights of the nation. The Government has fulfilled the first of its duties by not contracting abroad or at home any engagement which would wound the independence and sovereignty of the Republic, the integrity of its territory, or the respect due to the Constitution and the laws. Its enemies attempted to establish another Government and other laws without having been able to consummate their criminal intent. After four years, the Government returns to the city of Mexico with the banner of the Constitution and with the same laws, never having ceased to exist one single instant within the national territory. The Government has neither wished, nor should it have allowed itself heretofore, and far less ought it in the hour of the complete triumph of the Republic, to be inspired by any sentiment of passion toward those who have fought against it. Its duty has been, and yet is, to weigh the demands of justice against considerations due to lenity. The moderation of its conduct, wherever it has resided, has demonstrated its desire to temper, as far as possible, the rigour of justice by reconciling clemency with the stern duty of leaving the laws to act where they are indispensable to secure the peace and future prosperity of the nation. Let us now bend all our efforts to obtain and consolidate the benefits of peace. Under its auspices the laws and the authorities will be efficient for the protection of the rights of all the inhabitants of the Republic. Let the people and the Government respect always the rights of all; among individuals as between nations, respect for the rights of another is peace. Let us hope that all Mexicans, warned by a lengthened and painful experience of the calamities of war, may co-operate in future for the welfare and prosperity of the nation, which can only be obtained by an invariable regard for the laws and by an obedience to the authorities chosen by the people. Under our free institutions, the Mexican people are the arbiters of their fate. With the sole purpose of sustaining the cause of the people during the war, when they could not elect the executors of their will, it was my duty, in conformity with the spirit of the Constitution, to retain the power they had conferred upon me. The struggle ended, it becomes my duty to convolve immediately the people, in order that, without the pressure of force and without illegal influences, they may elect at entire liberty him to whom they shall choose to confide their destinies.

Mexicans, on seeing for the second time consummated the independence of our native land, we have obtained to-day the highest good which we could desire. Let us co-operate, all, to be enabled to bequeath to our children the surest course to prosperity by loving and sustaining always our independence and our liberty.

BENITO JUAREZ.

Mexico, July 15.

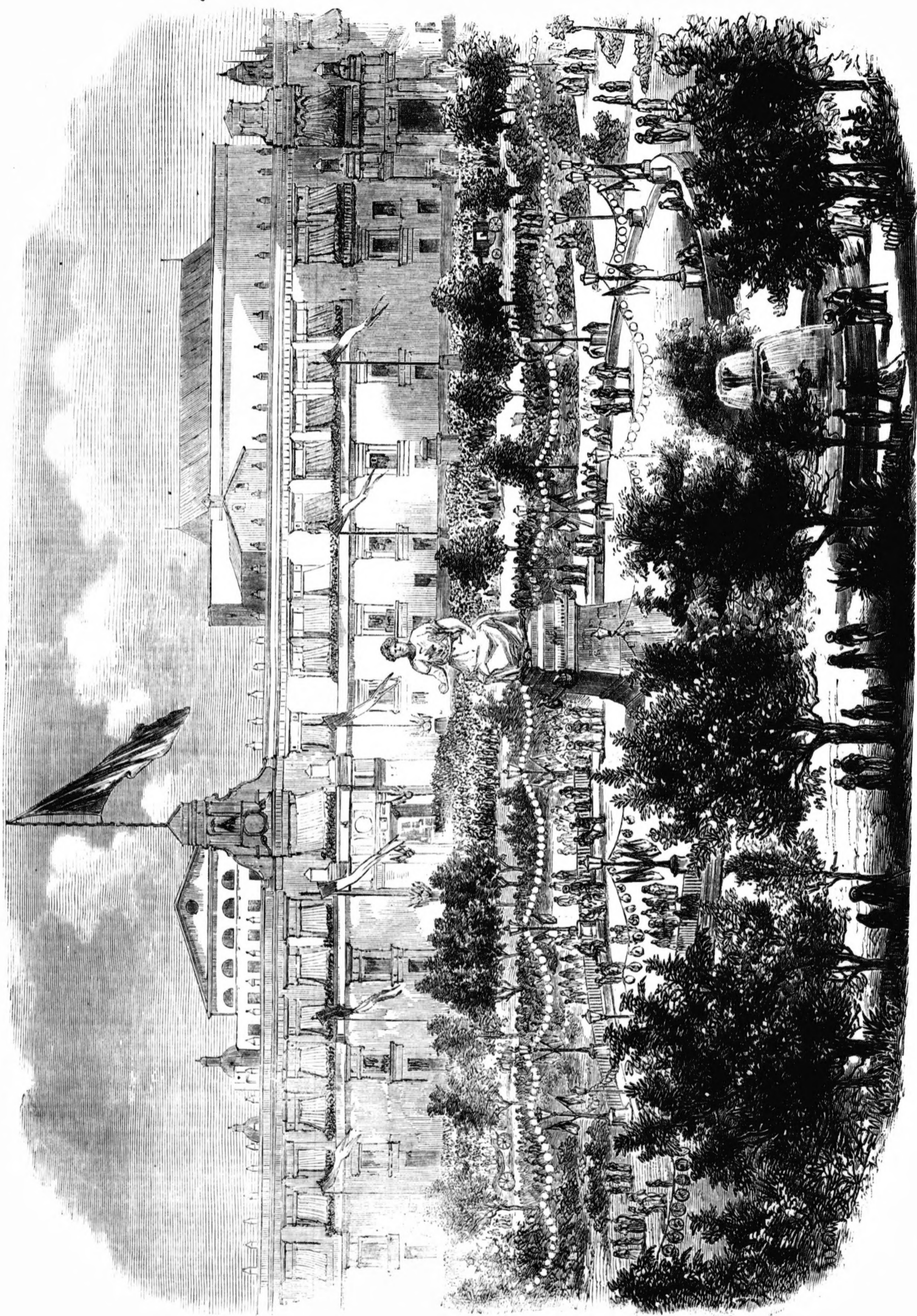
BURNING OF THE CORSICAN FORESTS.

CORSICA has latterly attracted some attention, as being one of the places where consumptive patients may derive benefit from the dry, warm air, and the clear skies; so that it may, before many years have passed, become a health-resort of the constantly-exploring Briton, or of the equally curious, and perhaps more enterprising, traveller from America. Travellers arriving at the island on a summer's evening will have noticed fires glowing and darting here and there upon the hills. They are not beacons, nor do they answer the purpose of signals, but are simply lighted for the purpose of burning up heaps of weed and refuse in order to make manure of the ashes. It was one of these fires which, from its size, could be seen at a good distance at sea, on a night at the end of last month, that has caused the destruction of the forests of Vero and Borgogliano, and turned the great area which they occupied into a charred wilderness as it had previously turned it into a vast mountain of flame. The village of Vero being in imminent danger from the tremendous conflagration that came so near it, the Admiral, Court Gueydon, dispatched a detachment formed by the contingent of the experimental squadron then anchored in the harbour of Ajaccio. After a forced march of about fifteen miles, during which they carried the materials for forming an encampment and provisions for several days, the detachment co-operated with the soldiers of the garrison of Ajaccio in their efforts to extinguish the fire, and three days afterwards another detachment arrived at the scene of the disaster. Thanks to the combined efforts of these sturdy fellows, the flames were extinguished in the vicinity of the village, but the fire still smouldered in other directions, and the more distant parts of the forests were consumed.

THE HEALTH OF LORD BELHAVEN AND STENTON has for the last fortnight been such as to cause some anxiety to his relatives and numerous friends.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND arrived at Woolwich on Wednesday, and was received by the Dutch Charge d'Affaires and Commodore Edmondstone. Her Majesty had a bad voyage, and suffered severely from sea-sickness. She proceeded at once to Claridge's Hotel, and will shortly pay a visit to the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield House.

AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.—Most of the omnibus-conductors in Paris, more especially those on the line from the Barrière du Trône to the Palais Royal, have been for years familiar with the face of a little old man, with a cheerful look, sparkling eye, and grey hair, who literally passed half his life riding in omnibuses. This eccentric individual always got into the first omnibus which left the quarter in which he lived at seven o'clock in the morning. He went in the first instance to the Palais Royal, and then somewhere else. He took half an hour for his breakfast and an hour for his dinner. All the rest of the day he passed in omnibuses, and he always contrived to get a number in time for a seat in the last omnibus from the Palais Royal to the Trône at midnight. He sat whenever he could in a corner next the door, so that he might talk to the conductor, and betrayed visible vexation when he could not get that place. On getting into an omnibus he always asked for a "Correspondence"—i.e., a ticket entitling the bearer to ride for nothing on some other line, but he very seldom made use of it. His habit was to put the ticket in his waistcoat-pocket and pay afresh in the next carriage. Two days ago, after taking his dinner in a third-class restaurant which he frequented in the Rue Villeroi, he asked the waiter to let him sleep a little, but begged him particularly to wake him in half an hour, as he had to take the omnibus for Batignolles. When the waiter, with the punctuality due to a regular customer, came to wake him, he shook him by the shoulder in vain. The little old gentleman was dead. The doctor called in certified that he had been carried off by an apoplectic stroke. The domicile of so great an omnibus traveller was easily found. It turned out that he was a native of Nantes, whose head had been turned by his unexpectedly coming in to a considerable fortune. He was under the delusion that he was a secret inspector of omnibuses, whose duty it was to go about and report the number of passengers, with a view to discover frauds on the part of conductors. Fifteen hundred omnibus correspondence tickets, carefully sorted and labelled, were found in one of his drawers.



THE GRAND PLACE, MEXICO, ON THE REENTRY OF JUAREZ.

GREAT FIRE IN A CORSICAN FOREST: TROOPS ON THEIR WAY TO THE SCENE OF THE CONFLAGRATION.



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RECENT CONGRESSES.

THERE are no people so foolish as those who affect to be wiser than their neighbours; and of all classes of men, none make such large assumptions of wisdom as those who figure prominently at congresses. They are exceedingly wise—in their own conceit; and generally pre-eminently silly in the estimation of on-lookers. What an infinite deal of nothing, for instance, is talked at gatherings like the Social Science Congress—that grand rendezvous of old women of both sexes—and the Welsh Eisteddfod! A grain of sense may be picked out here and there in the utterances at such meetings; but, as a rule, the talk is mere wind—sound and fury, signifying wondrously little. We hope “these be truths;” and recent congresses, both in the Old and the New World, aptly illustrate them. This, in fact, is a special age of congresses; and, in accordance with ordinary rule, ought therefore be deemed an age of special un wisdom. And in faith it cannot be denied, we fear, that such is the case.

There has lately, to begin with, been labour congresses in America and in Europe, and it would be difficult to decide at which the largest amount of absurdity was talked. The United States are pre-eminently the home of congresses, conventions, and so on. They are also the birthplace of the most voluble talkers—orators, they call themselves—and the most shallow thinkers, though they deem themselves very profound philosophers; and their immense power of talk and most plentiful lack of thought were displayed at a labour congress held at Chicago a few weeks ago. There were grand displays of oratory; but the results of the deliberations of the chosen expounders of the ideas of American handworkers may be thus summed up: That protection and monopoly are good things for those who enjoy them, and must therefore be so for all mankind; that paper money not only represents but is wealth, and therefore Governments can and ought to create any amount of wealth needed by manufacturing paper money; that competition is a bad thing, except when it reduces the cost of an article you wish to buy; but, as American workmen do not wish to purchase but to sell labour, all competition of native blacks and European whites should be kept out of the American labour market; and, finally, that delegates should be sent to Europe to put an end to emigration to the States, “by treaty or otherwise.” It is unnecessary to discuss such propositions as these; their inherent absurdity condemns them; but there is about the last notion a vagueness that is truly delightful. Stop emigration, “by treaty or otherwise!” With whom are the treaties to be made? how are they to be enforced when concluded? and what are the means supposed to be included in the phrase “or otherwise”? Truly, wise men be these Chicago labour delegates!

The European labour congress was held at Lausanne, in Switzerland; and, besides other anomalies, had this special difficulty to contend with, that very few of the members could understand the language of the others. One committee, for instance, was composed of two Germans who could speak no French and two Frenchmen who could speak no German. What a deal of edification must have resulted from their conferences! A resolution passed by this sage assembly concerned British trade unions, and declared it “infamous” that the law did not protect funds collected and used for unlawful purposes; in fact, the Lausanne delegates homologated Broadhead's doctrine, that the law should protect trade-union funds, for whatever uses designed, and so obviate the necessity of having recourse to “rattennings,” assaults, arson, murder, and the other playful practices in which Sheffield sawgrinders and Manchester brickmakers are prone to indulge. It was furthermore resolved that females should not be regarded as productive agents, and that nothing could justify the employment of woman as an industrial labourer. Good; but what is to become of women then? They cannot all be engaged in home, non-productive duties; and who is to maintain those females who have no domestic duties to perform, and, consequently, no means of subsistence? It is idle to contend that all women *should* have home-work to do; because the fact is that large numbers of them have none, and things must be dealt with as they are, and not as it is assumed they ought to be. Besides, there are many kinds of productive work that women can do better and cheaper than men, and which therefore naturally fall to them. Keep woman to household duties as much as possible, by all means, when she has them; but don't make artificial rules to prevent her earning an honest livelihood by productive labour, when she must. One sensible resolution was passed by this congress, however, and we give the members the benefit of it by quoting it in full. It was to this effect:—“Considering that the phrase ‘gratuitous education’ is non sense because the expense is defrayed from

the taxes; but considering that education is indispensable, the Congress admits only the right of the State to supersede that of the parent when the latter is unable to give education to his children. Religious instruction should be removed from the programme of study.”

Then there have recently been congresses of Roman Catholic Bishops, at Rome, Malines, and elsewhere, which do not seem to have done much to accomplish the main object for which they were held—namely, to prop up the tottering power of the Pope, which appears to be as shaky as ever; and now we are about to have a synod of Anglican Bishops in London, convened with the view of “securing unity in the Church, and propagating the gospel in their several dioceses”—objects which, one would have thought, might best be secured by the Bishops staying in their provinces, attending to their duties, and setting an example of harmony and zeal in their own persons there.

But, perhaps, the greatest fiasco of all recent congresses has been the so-called peace congress at Geneva, at which nothing but war was preached and little else done save quarrelling. The whole thing, in fact, was a misnomer and a mistake from the first; and, perhaps, the most sensible thing Garibaldi did in connection with the meeting was to quit it. The radical mistake these peace people make is, that they ignore human nature, forgetting that, among his other attributes, man is a pugnacious, passionate animal, and will treat himself to a little fighting now and then, both in his individual and his national capacity. The style of combating varies according to circumstances; but all men are warriors in one way or other. Some fight with their tongues, some with their pens, some with their fists, and some with more or less ingeniously contrived and effective weapons of offence and defence. But all are pugnacious after their different degrees and according to their respective natures and surroundings. Poverty we have always with us, because there are always idle and dissipated people in society; and war, we suspect, will ever remain upon the earth while men live there and are actuated by human passions and human weaknesses. It is in vain to rail against Governments, for Governments, though frequently to blame, as often simply obey the dictates of peoples. Equally vain is it to denounce one form of government as more culpable in war-making than others, for democracies have been as prone to fighting as monarchies, and monarchies as democracies. Advocates of peace, if they really possessed the wisdom of which they exhibit so large a measure of the mere semblance, would cease to rail against governments and individuals, for that can only provoke antagonism, not engender goodwill; and to dilate on the costliness of war in blood, and treasure, and human happiness, for we know all that already. They should accept humanity as it is, and labour to mitigate—if they cannot eradicate—those vicious tendencies which render men quarrelsome beings and bad neighbours. They should strive to remove occasions of quarrel, to reduce standing armies, to promote intercommunication, to diffuse instruction, to abate foolish rivalries, to root out unfounded jealousies, and to develop the higher and kindlier attributes of our common nature. By these means they may—in time—check the warlike tendencies of mankind; but never by such dilettante theories and absurd displays as those of which Geneva has recently been the scene.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN has presented to the Sultan's son an album containing portraits of the Royal family, and inscribed:—“To His Imperial Highness Yussouf Izzedin Effendi, an affectionate souvenir from the Queen of England, VICTORIA.”

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON, accompanied by the Empress, will, it is said, shortly visit the King of Prussia at Berlin, where the Sovereigns of the North-German Confederation will assemble to meet him.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA has sent to the city of Paris a magnificent porphyry vase in remembrance of the fête which was lately given him at the Hôtel de Ville. His Majesty has expressed a wish that this work of art should be placed in the Galerie des Fêtes.

HIS HIGHNESS THE VICEROY OF EGYPT has presented to the Chichester training-ship for homeless boys, at Greenhithe, a donation of £150, through his agent, Mr. J. W. Larking.

PRINCE TECK and Princess Mary Adelaide (Princess Teck) are expected to leave Kensington Palace in a few days, for the Continent.

THE DUKE DELLA ROCA, son of ex-Queen Christina of Spain, the German journals state, is about to marry Madlle. Grobecker, a performer at the Karl Theatre, of Vienna.

MR. DISRAELI has accepted the invitation of the Edinburgh Tories to attend a banquet in celebration of the passing of the Reform Bill.

COUNT BISMARCK, it is rumoured, will shortly resign his position as Foreign Minister, and that his place will be filled by Baron Werter, the present Prussian Ambassador at Vienna.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS has presented a die for a medal to the Acclimatization Society.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the new Townhall, Preston, on Tuesday, Oct. 3. His Royal Highness, who will be accompanied by the Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley, and other distinguished persons, will be received at the Townhall by the Mayor and Corporation.

RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI is at present the guest of Mr. Thomas B. Potter, M.P., Pitnacree, Perthshire.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION has elected for its next year's president the celebrated botanist, Dr. Hooker, of Kew Gardens. Norwich is appointed as the place of meeting in 1868.

THE TAEKING, which won the great sea race from China last year, has this season again distanced all her rivals, having arrived on Saturday last in 101 days.

THE WILLIAM PENN, now on her way from New York to London, has on board the remainder of the body-guard of the late Emperor Maximilian.

THE EUROPEANS LIVING AT HONG-KONG have memorialised the Government against granting licenses to the Chinese gambling-houses, which it proposes to do.

THE CLOSING OF THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION remains fixed for Oct. 31. The Imperial Commission, who a few days ago issued tickets for the remainder of the season at 40s., while the weekly tickets from that date amounted to only 36s., have just lowered the price to 20s. up to the last day of the great world's fair.

MRS. FORBES-YELVERTON has recently inherited a considerable fortune, and is living with her husband on an estate in the south of France, which she has purchased.

THE FARMERS OF SURREY AND SUSSEX have arranged with masters of hunts to abstain from hunting fox coverts for cubs till October, in consequence of the outstanding crops of corn.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA suggests that statues to the worthies of England be erected on the series of piers on the wall of the Thames Embankment. “Should,” he says, “a Petronius of municipal taste, or the chairman of a metropolitan board, once become master of the situation, I tremble for the result, and prophesy—lamps!”

A LIVELIHOOD is gained in New York city by little girls who go about the streets picking up peach-stones. Baskets of them are thus collected, after which they are sold for various purposes—medicinal, for confectioners, and for the use of nurseries.

MR. JOSEPH DIXON, the billiard champion of America, has challenged Mr. John Roberts, the English champion, to play three games, English, French, and American, to be played in England, France, and America, for 10,000 dols. in gold each, and the championship of the world.

A BRITISH CONSUL IN JAPAN, Mr. Gower, gives a remarkable account of the wealth of the lead, iron, and coal deposits in the island of Yesso. In one place coal forms the sea cliffs, and in another he walked for miles over an iron sand which contained over 60 per cent of metal. There are also indications of gold and copper.

THE ART OF “CONVINCING” is henceforth to be taught in New England. A public-spirited Bostonian has given 15,000 dols. to Andover Theological Seminary to found a tutorship of elocution, to train the students in the art of “apt, forcible, tasteful, and convincing public address.”

MR. ERNEST JONES has been nominated by the representative working men of Manchester as their candidate for the representation of that city. Mr. Jones, in accepting the invitation, pledged himself to go to the poll. He will contest the third seat which the new Reform Bill gives to Manchester.

MR. ROBERT BUCHANAN has undertaken the editorship of a “Life of John James Audubon,” from materials supplied by his widow. The work will include the naturalist's adventures in the backwoods of America, as well as his correspondence with celebrated Europeans, and may be expected during the ensuing season.

BIRDS OF PASSAGE have begun their annual migration southwards through Belgium a month earlier this year than usual. Already long lines of storks have taken flight, bustards have been killed in the neighbourhood of Paris, and wild ducks have passed in such numbers that the eye cannot follow them. All this, as is known, presages a hard winter.

COAL is reported to exist in great abundance in both Spain and Brazil; but those countries import it at heavy cost from England, for want of enterprise to work their own mines. In South America it is believed that a coal-field fringes the coast of Brazil from the River Plata to Cape St. Roque.

THE WORKMEN'S CONGRESS recently held at Lausanne came to the almost unanimous conclusion that women ought not to be considered an agent of production, and that for physiological and hygienic reasons, as well as on economic and moral grounds, nothing could justify the employment of women as industrial labourers.

THE CHILDREN ATTENDING THE STOCKPORT SUNDAY SCHOOL, in which there are 5000 pupils, their teachers, and other friends of the school, have presented to the National Life-boat Institution £420, to defray the cost of a life-boat, transporting carriage, and equipment. The boat is to be publicly exhibited in Stockport on Monday next, the 23rd inst.; it will afterwards be sent to its station at Dundalk, on the east coast of Ireland.

JOHN MULLANY and Michael Walsh, who were both tried at the special commission in April last, and found guilty under the provisions of the Whiteboy Act for being portion of an armed party who assembled at Tallaght on the morning of March 6, and who were sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, were on Saturday discharged from Kilmainham prison, having completed the term of their sentence.

ASTRONOMERS, who were sadly disappointed by the non-appearance of the expected star showers of August, were compensated on Friday night week by the extremely favourable conditions under which they were enabled to view a partial eclipse of the moon. The sky was almost cloudless, and the partial obscuration (about seven tenths) of the planet's disc presented a most interesting phenomenon.

A MAGNIFICENT MILITARY TROPHY, in silver, consisting of a testimonial cup and plate, or centrepiece, has just been completed for her Majesty's 48th Regiment, at Aldershot. The plateau on which the superstructure stands represents bastions, curtains, and lines of fortifications generally, and is inscribed with the names of the great battles in which the 48th took part—Toulouze, Douro, Talavera, Albuera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthez, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Sebastopol, &c.

The Labour Union, an organ of the eight-hour labour movement of the working classes in the United States, places the following ticket at the head of its columns. It is published at the town of Grand Rapids, Michigan:—“Eight-hour ticket for 1868 (subject to the decision of the people). For President of the United States of America, Nathaniel P. Banks. For President of the United States of England, Ireland, and Scotland, John Bright.”

THE LOUNGER IN WALES.

You will remember that in your paper of Aug. 31 I made the following statement: “At Euston station I went to the bookstall to buy one of Scott's novels—authorised sixpenny edition. I expected to see a huge pile stacked on the stall. I could not find one. ‘Boy,’ said I, ‘where are Scott's novels?’ ‘Don't keep them,’ he replied, ‘Don't keep them! Why not?’ ‘Because if we did we should sell nothing else.’” I also said: “At every stall on the line I found that these novels are not kept.” Well, these statements attracted the notice of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 186, Strand, and they wrote to me to ask when I went down the line, and at what stations I applied. I told them that I went down on Aug. 24, by the 9 a.m. train, and that I could not remember the stations at which the train stopped. In due course I had the following note, inclosing the letter alluded to from the clerks at the different stations named, who all declare that they had supplies of the novels on Aug. 24:—

186, Strand, London, W.C., Sept. 12, 1867.

Sir,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. On referring to Bradshaw we found that the 9 a.m. down train stops at Bletchley, Rugby, Stafford, Crewe, and Chester. We consequently wrote to each of our clerks at these stations a letter similar to that inclosed, marked A. We send you the replies we have this morning received. Our clerk at Euston states also that he has never been without this edition of the novels.—We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

To A. B., Mount Pleasant, Bettws-y-Coed. W. H. SMITH AND SON.

To this note and its inclosures this is my answer. The conversation with the boy at Euston is literally reported. In my Lounger of the 31st I say I wanted to buy one of Scott's novels; but in truth, I intended to buy several. I used every available opportunity to get them, but did not succeed. This fact is fixed upon my mind by another small fact. I wanted a copy of the London and North Western time-tables. At every station I tried to get one, but without success. This, however, did not surprise me. It is no uncommon thing for the book to be out of print at the end of the month. What special answers I got at Bletchley, Rugby, Stafford, Crewe, and Chester, I do not now recollect; probably, “no,” or a shake of the head; nor do I remember whether I looked over the stalls at these places; but at Euston I had more leisure, and there I did look over the stall, and I can positively declare that there not one of Scott's novels was visible. And, now, having done justice to Messrs. Smith and to myself, here, as far as I am concerned, the matter must drop. I shall have to travel up the line soon, and I have no doubt that I shall find Scott's novels, authorised edition, conspicuous on every stall.

I am still lounging about the neighbourhood of Bettws-y-Coed, and am likely to remain here for some weeks to come. Why not? London is now not specially attractive; and living here is inexpensive, and the weather is fine. By-the-way, it has occurred to me that your readers may like to know something about the cost of living here. About the hotels I know but little, as I rarely live at hotels. In the first place, I do not like hotel life; secondly, for a party they are expensive. There are two very good hotels here, the Royal Oak and the Waterloo. When first I knew Bettws, seven years ago, the Royal Oak was a very small building, and always full, mostly of artists. David Cox lived here the greater part of the year. He painted for the landlord a signboard, “The Royal Oak,” which for many years hung over the door. The last time that I saw it, it had just been glazed, to preserve it from the weather. It does not hang over the doorway of the new hotel, but in the hall. The new building is large, handsome, and commodious; and I have heard that every department is exceedingly well managed, and that the charges are not unreasonable. “The Waterloo” is also new and very pretty. The business is carried on by two young ladies; and those who have used it speak highly of the homelike comfort to be got there. The charge for board and lodging is £2 per week; and this, though higher than travellers used generally to pay some years ago, is not extravagant, considering the enhanced price of provisions. Besides, there is an increased demand, and, of course, price, have advanced. If I were a young man, unmarried, I would live in this way—that is to say, if I could always find so comfortable a place as the Waterloo, at Bettws-y-Coed. But if you have a party with you, you will find that living at an hotel is very much more costly than living in lodg-

ings. The price of lodgings at Bettws is generally, single bed-rooms, 10s. per week each; double, 15s.; sitting-rooms, 15s., including attendance. Of course these are not fine lodgings, like those you see on the grand parades of our fashionable watering-places. There are no grand lodgings here, but there are plenty of good ones. As all information of this sort is interesting, and indeed valuable, I will describe my lodgings. The house in which I am domiciliated is a double house, with a parlour on each side of the doorway. It is on the high road, but elevated above it, and has a garden in front. One parlour is 18 ft. by 15 ft.; the other somewhat smaller. Two bed-rooms are about the size of the largest parlour; two about the size of the smaller. The house is tolerably well furnished; everything is scrupulously clean; and the cooking and attendance are good. We have the whole house except the attics. I have said that for a party, living in lodgings is cheaper than living by contract at an hotel. You would say, *à priori*, of course it is, as the landlord at an hotel must have a profit; but, as there are people who think that it is not, I will just dot down what living at lodgings costs me here. First, then, we have two sitting-rooms, 15s. each—£1 10s.; one double-bedded room, 15s.; three single, 10s.—£1 10s. Put these sums together, and you will find that "the tottle of the whole" is £3 15s. As we have five in our party, the lodgings are thus 15s. each. And now, as to the living. Well, I can tell you what that amounts to, within a shilling. On the average, it is, as near as may be, 10s. per week per head; making the cost of board and lodging 25s., as against £2 at an hotel, both including beer, but not wine or spirits. "Yes," I think I hear some young swell, or would-be swell, say, "but how do you live?" To which I reply, "As well as I want to live—plainly, and, as far as quality goes, as well as a Lord can live." Soup, I confess, is not available in lodgings, if that be a *sine qua non*. Fish is also unattainable, both in lodgings and at hotels, unless, indeed, some fortunate angler should happen to catch a salmon, or you choose to send to Conway on speculation, and said speculation should be successful. Here is a bill of fare which, to my mind, for a man who has come down here to seek health and enjoy the scenery, and not to indulge his sensual appetites, is not despicable: Haunch or forequarter of mountain mutton, hung till it is tender, at eightpence per pound, with stewed fruit or fruit tarts to follow that, and, as a finale, bread, butter, and cheese—and such bread and butter! That bread and butter will linger in my imagination long after I return to town. Then, the next day, lamb, cold, supplemented by a couple of roasted or boiled chickens. Well, now, really, what can a tourist want better than that? Better, indeed, no money can buy. My Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, the Lord Great Chamberlain, who lives at Gwydr House, a few miles off, may have more on his table, but cannot have anything better. But you would like ale, porter, or wine. And you can get ale and porter—Burton ale and Dublin porter—and you may have wine if you bring it with you, but then that would be an extra beyond the 10s. per week. For my part, I like a glass of wine at home, but here I do not need it, and consequently do not want it. Please to mark the logic of this—"I do not need it, consequently I do not want it," and meditate thereon.

And now I am on this subject, I may as well say something more that may be useful to tourists. The charges at hotels are moderate. The other day I and my party had to get dinner, &c., at Pen-y-Gwydr Hotel, at the bottom of Snowdon, favourite of Charles Kingsley—who has alluded to it in "Two Years Ago"—and Tom Taylor, and other literary swells; and here is the bill, which, as it is a fair specimen of the charges thereabouts and of the sort of English written here, you may print at length:—

Bread and cheese for 4	..	..	2s. 8d.
Milks	..	..	0s. 4d.
Dinner for 4	..	..	10s. 0d.
Al (ale)	..	..	0s. 10d.
Brandy	..	..	0s. 6d.
Mak (mash) or horrs (horse)	..	..	0s. 6d.
			14s. 10d.
Wentress	..	..	1s. 0d.
			15s. 10d.

You laugh, reader, and think, probably, that the landlord is uneducated; but remember that to him English is a foreign tongue. You, perhaps, have been to France, and, after a fashion, have learned to gabble French; but can you write that language correctly? Our landlord can speak English admirably, but, as you see, he cannot write it correctly. However, what I want you to notice is that the charges are moderate; and this, though in a wild and lonely spot, is not a mere wayside public-house, but a very good hotel, used, Sir, as the visitors' book testifies, by very respectable people, and even the quality. Travelling here is very much as it is almost everywhere now. For a one-horse car you pay 1s. per mile and 3d. the driver, and half price for the return journey; a pair-horse car is 1s. 6d. per mile. A one-horse car will carry four inside and one on the driver's seat.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

I have received the second number of the *Broadway*. It is similar in its general characteristics to the first, and we may now see what the magazine is really meant to be. Not only is it to be light and amusing, it is to keep upon low levels. Mrs. J. H. Riddell ("George Geith"), Mr. W. S. Gilbert, "Nicholas," and Mrs. Brown (Arthur Sketchley), all contribute happy papers to No. 2, and there is plenty to laugh at. But the only article of permanent interest (I am not competent to judge of its "theory") is that upon "The Water Link of Europe and America," in which the reader may find something new about the Gulf Stream.

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who reads more French novels than I do, has made a discovery about "Circe," lately concluded in *Belgravia*, which will be sufficiently explained if I copy a letter which appeared in the *Pall Mall* of Tuesday:—

MR. BABINGTON WHITE'S NEW NOVEL.

To the Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Sir,—With the deepest regret I have perused your severe criticism of "Circe" in this evening's impression. The discovery of the theft from M. Octave Feuillet has fallen like a thunderbolt on my senses. Let me at once assure your readers, those who are subscribers to *Belgravia*, that I was unconscious of Mr. Babington White's deception, he having undertaken to contribute an original novel. As the worker of precious metals will never refuse for his honour's sake to take back the base stuff he may have sold, unconsciously, for gold, so I should wish at once to publish my willingness to return the amounts paid by my subscribers for those numbers of *Belgravia* in which "Circe" has usurped a place.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

M. E. BRADDON.

Richmond, Sept. 16, 1867.

This is capital. Think of the trouble of getting your money back! Besides, it would be unfair; because "Circe" only formed a small portion of each number. Miss Braddon ought to count the pages, make a rule-of-three sum, and then offer to return, say 2d., upon each number that had a bit of "Circe" in it, if she wants to do something quite fresh. But is every manager who performs an adaptation from the French, without saying in the bills that the piece is an adaptation, to return the people's money if the newspapers publish the fact which he suppressed? For my part, I was amused with "Circe," though we must all have now a great contempt for Mr. Babington White. By-the-way, Sir, who is Mr. Babington White? I confess the editor's offer does not quite ease my mind. For a long time, I remember, the word "CIRCE!" was placarded all over London, and then the story appeared. Am I to be told that this expensive placarding and advertising went on only upon the strength of the manuscript of a new writer? I know that this was done in the case of "Margaret's Trouble," but I hesitate to believe it concerning this same "Circe."

Since writing the foregoing, I observe the *Pall Mall* also raises the question, "Who is Mr. Babington White?" though I have not seen the article itself. As "Mr. White" has committed a gross literary fraud, I think the question a fair one, and have, besides, formed a decided opinion about the true answer to it!

Tinsley's has only just reached me, and a notice must be deferred

till next week. But in another corner will be found an extract relating to Abyssinia.

I have been requested, on behalf of the Savage Club, most distinctly and earnestly to deny the imputation conveyed in a leader in the last issue of the *Court Circular* that a certain scandalous periodical, notorious for its attacks upon the private life of her Majesty and the Prince of Wales, is supported by the club before mentioned. The assertion had, probably, its origin in jest; but, whether made in jest or in earnest, it is utterly untrue. The Savage Club still entertains a lively remembrance of the favour conferred by her Majesty in patronising an amateur performance by its members in aid of the family of a deceased friend. The number of the *Court Circular* in which a silly joke was made the foundation of a misleading article was produced at the weekly meeting of the club on Saturday last, and a resolution was at once unanimously passed repudiating all connection between the club and the quasi-satirical journal in question.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Mr. Fechter's Claude Melnotte, at the LYCEUM, is decidedly a clever performance, but it is hardly as much so as the reputation of the actor justified me in thinking it would be. So excellent a piece of acting would, in the case of almost any other actor, pass unchallenged; but Mr. Fechter is at the head of his profession, and he must be criticised from an exceptional point of view. If Mr. William Farren nor Mr. Walter Montgomery were to play the part as well as Mr. Fechter played it on Monday last, his fortune would be made; while Mr. Fechter's will, in all probability, not be advanced one step. Mr. Fechter's power of love-making, his capacity for expressing rage, indignation, grief, tenderness, and, indeed, every emotion except fear (why don't he play a coward?), is admitted on all sides to be almost without parallel. But, to a certain extent, he abuses this capacity; at times he exaggerates the expression of his emotion to such an extent as to be almost ludicrous. This was especially the case in the scene where Gaspar returns with the unsuccessful issue of Claude's address to Pauline. It was certainly an occasion for a display of violent emotion, but it was not necessary that he should convey the idea that he was about to tear his mother and all his friends into shreds on the spot. To my thinking, his best piece of acting was in the duel scene. His cool, quiet banter, and perfectly gentlemanly demeanour, were worthy of his reputation. Mr. Fechter is admirably supported by Miss Leclercq as Pauline, and Mr. Addison's General Damas gave an excellent picture of a testy, honest old soldier. Mr. Jordan played Beaumont with all the airy grace of a "first murderer" in Macbeth. Mr. Calhaem did his best with Glavis, one of the worst low-comedy parts ever written; and Miss Elsworthy, although quite out of her ordinary line of business, as the Widow Melnotte, played the part with feeling and good taste. The piece was well mounted, but the "waits" between the acts were excessive; and it may be remarked that gas was not introduced into private houses until long after the date of the Battle of Lodi. The conventional "business" of the piece has been remodelled throughout, and a few judicious alterations have been made in the text. The house was crowded in all parts, and the performance was rapturously applauded.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons's Juliet, at the HAYMARKET, is an astonishing improvement on her Rosalind, to which I found occasion to take several exceptions. I did not think it possible for any actress to make so marked an advance in her profession in so short a time. She has lost all trace of the school-girl *gaucherie* that characterised her performance in "As You Like It," and she has acquired a perfect command over her voice. Her Juliet is marred to a certain extent by a strained formality of action, which conveys the impression that she is reciting a lesson which somebody else has taught her; but this defect is not so noticeable in Juliet as it was in Rosalind. Those of your readers who will allow that Shakespeare was a human being who made mistakes now and then, will probably admit that if there is a fault in "Romeo and Juliet" it lies in the somewhat unmaidenly proposal of marriage that Juliet makes to Romeo after a casual acquaintance of a couple of hours' duration; but Mrs. Scott-Siddons contrived to throw an air of exquisite modesty around the rather burning words of the text; and in her hands the anomaly of a timid young lady making such a declaration was almost lost sight of. A more unsatisfactory Romeo than Mr. Kendall I never saw. This young gentleman has exhibited signs of decided promise, and I wish him so well that I hope he will never be called upon to play Romeo gain. Miss Snowdon was fairly good as the Nurse; and Mr. Rogers played Friar Lawrence, that holy bore, with due didactic emphasis. The piece is excellently mounted, capitally stage-managed, and beautifully dressed. The only exception I have to take is analogous to Mr. Fechter's mistake about the gas. Composite candles, with cut-glass cups, were not common in Juliet's day. Perhaps I may add that red velvet is an uncomfortable material for a bed-pillow in a hot climate.

Mr. Addison's benefit, at the OLYMPIC theatre, took place on Wednesday evening. Mr. Addison's engagement at the Lyceum, of course, prevented his taking a personal part in the entertainment, but he left his interests in safe keeping. The piece selected was "The Hunchback," with Miss Fanny Addison in the character of Julia, and Miss Carlotta Addison in that of Helen, and the performance of these young ladies was in every respect a triumphant success. I do not take much account of the fact that Miss Fanny Addison was vociferously called on at the end of each act, or that Miss Carlotta Addison received the special honour of distinct recalls in the course of the second and fifth acts, because these incidents are common enough on benefit occasions in cases where the artists are wholly unworthy of any such distinctions; but I have very little hesitation in saying that, if these ladies had been total strangers to the audience to which they were playing, the applause which would have greeted their efforts would have been as hearty and as frequent as it was on Wednesday night. Miss Fanny Addison (who will be remembered as the sole redeeming feature of Mr. Falconer's calamitous drama, "Oonagh") played her extremely difficult and arduous part with the utmost intelligence and good taste. In the fourth and fifth acts, it was evident that her audience, predisposed as it of course was in her favour, was carried far beyond the bounds which ordinarily limit the mechanical applause of interested admirers. The character of Julia is a wholly artificial one, and the actress who plays the part is hampered and trammelled by the set formalities of the stilted speeches that are set down for her; but the earnestness and fire that characterised Miss Addison's performance in the last two acts seemed completely to override these difficulties, and to surround this most artificial and improbable character with an air of nature and even of probability. Miss Carlotta Addison's Helen was distinguished by that girlish freshness which characterised her performance of Meg, in Mr. Craven's drama. Helen is an easier part to play than that of Julia. It certainly does not afford the opportunities of displaying those higher qualities of an actress with which all who saw Miss Carlotta Addison in the part of the *ingénue* in the "Merry Widow," will readily credit her; but, throughout the piece, and especially in the scene in which she contrives to induce the bashful Modus to declare himself, she gave evidence of qualities which must make her a valuable addition to any London company. The ladies were ably supported by Messrs. Montague and Horace Wigan. Mr. Walter Joyce played Lord Tinsel very creditably.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, in consequence of their extraordinary success at the STRAND, repeat their popular entertainments on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, after which the regular company will return to their old quarters. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul announce their benefit and farewell appearance for Wednesday evening, the 25th inst., and a strong bill of attractions will be offered.

Mr. Watts Phillips's new piece, "Nobody's Child," produced at the SURREY last Saturday, I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing; so must defer a notice of it for the present.

PARIS GOSSIP.

A GREAT effort has been made since I last wrote to resuscitate the Credit Mobilier; and most people, except the shareholders, are very glad that it has been unsuccessful. This financial society is one of the creations of the second empire, for not imperial, but—excuse the *jeu de mot*—empirical purposes. It was one of the instruments for spending the money of fools in works intended to create a factitious prosperity, and so gild the pill; and, faith, it has accomplished one part of its purpose thoroughly—it has spent the money. Some eight millions sterling of original shareholders' capital, and a few millions more of borrowed funds, have disappeared; and all there is to show for it is—nothing that yields any return. The Pereires are at the head of the management, and have had completely hold of the ear of the Government, which has induced the Bank of France to advance three millions and a half on their personal security. The shares were thus floated up some five or six francs; but how little the public confidence has been won back is shown by the headlong fall of nearly 20f. that followed within two days.

The truth is that no confidence in any permanent condition of things exists. People privately speak freely enough on the subject. The Bank is gorged with unemployed capital which shrinks from investment. The effect is felt all over Europe, and sensibly in England. Why is it so? Well, the Emperor, it is said, is not what he was. He is now sixty, and his eye is losing its clearness of vision and his hand its firmness. The later policy of his Government has been a huge and continuous blunder, and betrays great vacillation. France is felt to have suffered deeper defeat in the German question than Austria, and the Salzburg visit and the declarations are seen to be in contradiction with each other. Finally, subsequent revelations have so often given the lie direct to the most solemn avowments of the Ministers, that nobody any longer believes what they say. No wonder, therefore, that confidence has fled the public mind, as Astrea did the earth. If one could probe, and that not very deep, into people's hearts, there would be found the dread of a *bouleversement*.

Nor is the Mexican failure yet done with. Mr. Keratry, who served with distinction in Mexico, is making a series of revelations in the columns of the *Revue Contemporaine*, which must put gall into the Emperor's cup at Biarritz, and be not over-agreeable at Vienna. I may mention that an account is given in them of the interview which the Empress Charlotte had with Napoleon I. at St. Cloud, after many fruitless requests for an audience, to implore him to continue the financial and military aid of France to her husband Maximilian. This account was dictated by the Empress of Mexico herself at the time. The interview was stormy and the application unsuccessful. From that moment (says M. Keratry) the mind of the Princess gave way; so that there seems to be some truth in the satirical verses privately circulated in Parisian society a few months back attributing to the French ruler the death of the Emperor Maximilian and the madness of his consort. But the revelations of M. Keratry rob Maximilian, too, of a good deal of that halo of glory with which his sad fate crowned him, and vindicates Juarez to a considerable extent. They also bring out into high and ugly relief the base vulgarity of the United States representative in Paris, a Colonel John Hay, who, in his despatches to Mr. Seward, could find no other term by which to describe the Empress Charlotte than "the wife of Maximilian" and "the lady in question." In the case of some of these American gentlemen, Rudeness and freedom, sure, are near allied.

France will soon be covered with statues. We have lately had little else. It did not begin with, but was rather piquantly varied by the incident touching that of the great Constable Du Guesclin, rather ignominiously *coiffée*, which suggests to a poet of the boulevards the idea of bringing the Chassepots to bear upon our irreverent countrymen. We had recently de Morny erected at Deauville, where there was nobody to do honour to the man who was the effective means of giving wealth and—I was about to say honour, but will put—station to half the public celebrities of the day. On Sunday the effigy of M. Billault was uncovered at Nantes, when his successor, as Minister of State, M. Rouher, made an eloquent speech. The people of Nantes have still a vivid remembrance of the fiery and untameable Republicanism of their celebrated townsman so lately as 1848; but times soon changed; and then who so Imperialist as he? 'Tis said they—the Nantais—think the inscription on his statue too long, and that they would simply place there the classic line—"Quantum mutatus à—Billault!"

M. Haussmann has forbidden the officers and clerks in the service of the city of Paris from writing to the papers on pain of dismissal. Very well; but why not apply the restraint to himself, or to the M. Communiqué who is just now flooding the journals with column after column of the dreariest of prose? I must tell you that one of the great questions of the day is, where shall we bury our dead? The Paris graveyards are crammed, and to violate the dead who lie beneath a dozen inches of the earth has become easy to a certain class of ghouls who haunt this centre of civilisation. So the authorities propose to lay out an extensive cemetery in the valley of Montmorency, some miles out of Paris, and to make a special railway to it. Thereupon an outcry from the Boulevard cockneys, who aver that it will spoil the amenity of the valley, and, in their little picnic parties, bring a vile, unmannerly corpse between the wind and their gentility. Hence a long, but by no means lively polemic in the papers between the editors and M. Communiqué. One wag, rather humorously—considering the subject—proposes to bury the dead in the military fosse running along the fortifications round Paris. I think I hear the *sacrer-r-r-r-é mille tonner-r-r-es! Sacrer-r-r-é mille bombes!* that this proposal provoked in a hundred guard-houses around the *enceinte*.

A comical incident occurred at the Opéra Comique a few nights back. The piece was the "Pré-aux-Clercs," and a new songstress was making her début. All went well until the heroine had to speak the words of her part, "And now it becomes necessary to bring about an agreement between Geneva and Rome." The audience was tickled at the *apropos*, and a roar of laughter followed; the débutante, poor thing, thought it was directed against her and got confused; the other actors on the stage joined in the merriment, and it was full fifteen minutes before the fun subsided. There are such odd coincidences.

THE AUTHORITIES OF THE WAR OFFICE have issued an order for an increase of 2d. per day to the pay of all ranks of the militia.

BRIDGE-BUILDING IN AMERICA.—In St. Louis preparations are being made to build two suspension-bridges across the Mississippi. These bridges are to be elevated at least 50 ft. above high-water mark, and will be 2000 ft. long, while both railways and ordinary roads will pass over them. In Brooklyn borings are now being made to find firm ground for the abutments of the bridge that is to cross the East River from that city to New York. This bridge will, it is said, terminate at Franklin-square, in the heart of the business portion of New York; and it is to be erected high enough to permit large vessels to pass beneath it without interfering with their masts. No work, beyond the borings mentioned above, has yet been done upon the proposed bridge. Another company is also being organised in New York for the purpose of bridging the East River at a point near Sixty-fifth-street, New York. These proposed suspension-bridges will be enormous structures, from 80 ft. to 100 ft. wide, erected at least 100 ft. above the water level, and having a span of 1800 ft., stretching entirely across East River.

NEWSPAPERS, &c., FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—On Oct. 1 next and thenceforward the entire postage, British and United States combined, chargeable on newspapers posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the United States of America, and whether forwarded by British mail-packet, by United States mail-packet, or by private ship, must be paid in advance, instead of the British postage only, as heretofore, and no further charge will be levied on their delivery. The following is the postage required to be paid, and this payment must be made by means of postage stamps:—For each newspaper duly registered at the General Post Office for transmission abroad, not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 2d.; for every additional 4 oz., 2d. On and from the same date book-packets and packets containing patterns or samples of merchandise may be forwarded from the United Kingdom to the United States of America, by British or United States packet, or by private ship, at the following rates of postage, which must be paid in advance by means of postage-stamps:—For a packet not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 3d.; above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d.; every additional 4 oz., 3d. These rates of postage comprise the whole charge to the place of destination, unless the packets contain any article which is liable in the United States of America to a customs duty. In any case where such duty is chargeable, it will be levied on the delivery of the packet.



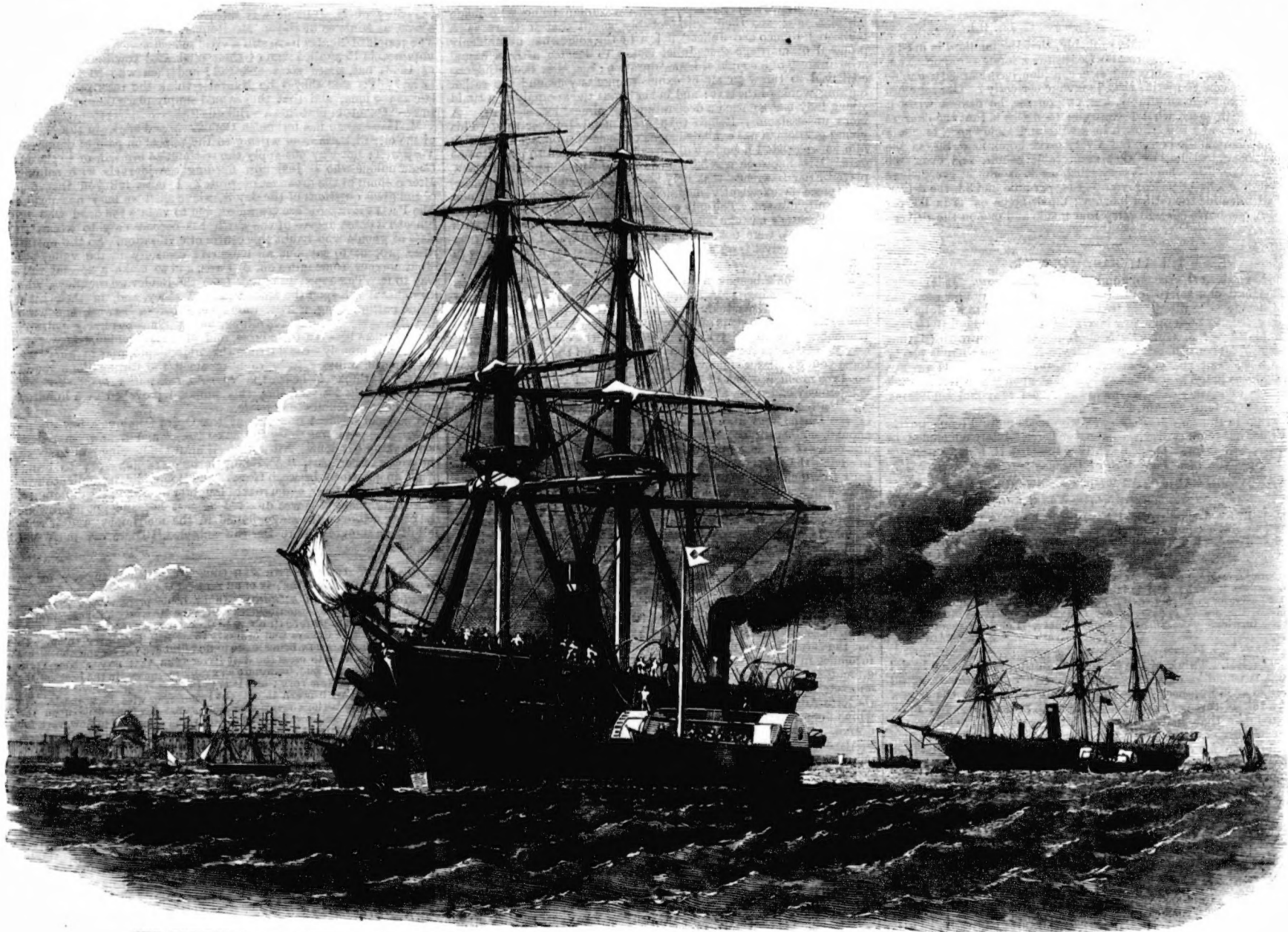
MIDDLE-ROW, HOLBORN, IN COURSE OF DEMOLITION.

DEMOLITION OF MIDDLE-ROW, HOLBORN.

THAT absurd excrescence, Middle-row, Holborn, which has so long obstructed the traffic of one of the greatest thoroughfares of London, will ere long have ceased to be. Indeed, by the time this sheet gets into the hands of our readers there will scarcely be a

wrack left of what has been a hindrance and an eyesore for years. How Middle-row ever came to be built is to people of this generation a great puzzle; and how it came to be endured so long is, perhaps, a still greater enigma. But gone it now is, or soon will be; and "a good riddance too," must be everybody's verdict on its fate.

Standing as it did in the centre of one of the two great thoroughfares between the east and the west of London, and at the point where the traffic from the north and south debouched, Middle-row was a huge obstruction; and had, moreover, nothing in either its history or associations to plead for its preservation, for all we



THE EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA: THE STEAM-TRANSPORTS CITY OF DUBLIN AND KANGAROO EMBARKING STORES IN THE MERSEY, LIVERPOOL.



THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION: FLEET OF TRANSPORTS LYING IN THE MERSEY.

can find of note connected with its past is the fact that, as recorded by *Slow* in 1722, "they were mostly perrwig-makers who lived here; that in 1748 Dr. Johnson lived at the Golden Anchor, close by; and that for forty years Sir James Boscawen kept a lottery-office at the north-east corner of the row. The next improvement in this quarter to which the authorities should devote attention, is making a sufficient thoroughfare between Fleet-street and Holborn, for Chancery-lane and Fetter-lane, even with the aid of Southampton-buildings, are utterly inadequate for the traffic, and which is certain to increase from year to year.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

THE TRANSPORTS FOR THE SERVICE.

In pursuance of the decision of Government regarding the Abyssinian campaign, steps are being taken for the fitting up and dispatch of a number of first-class steam-vessels as transports. The principal of these

have been chartered at Liverpool, and are as follow:—The *Pennine*, *Queen*, *England*, *City of Manchester*, *Kangaroo*, *City of Dublin*, *West Indian*, *American*, *Californian*, and *Bosphorus*, being ten in number, and possessing an aggregate tonnage of 20,675, with a total screw-power of 20,340 horses. These vessels are principally fitted up for the conveyance of stores and ammunition, two or three only being intended as troop-ships, and are measured to carry 354 officers and 8600 men. The *Queen* and the *England* carry out 5000 cases of Boxer ammunition, besides a number of beds and a quantity of wine; while the *City of Dublin*, *Kangaroo*, and others take out a large supply of camp fixtures, cooking-utensils, water condensers, and an immense quantity of other requisites for the health and comfort of the troops engaged in the expedition.

About 700 tons of pig iron will be shipped on board several of the vessels, which it is understood is intended to be cast into shot while on the way out, a number of crucibles for that purpose being already on board. A few sailing-vessels have also been chartered for the conveyance of coal and loading to Suez and Bombay.

Several of the steam-vessels—the *Pennine*, *Queen*, *England*, *West Indian*, *City of Manchester*, &c.—have already sailed, while the others are rapidly fitting up, and are expected to leave during the present week. The *City of Dublin*, when about to proceed on her voyage, was run into by the steamship *Ruby* in the Mersey, and, having sustained considerable damage, has in consequence been detained.

Some of the vessels which have already taken their departure, and which are bound for Bombay via the Cape of Good Hope, and are afterwards intended for service on the Indian Ocean, are painted white, and fitted with a number of new appliances for procuring the ventilation which will be so necessary for preserving health in the warm climate to which they are going. As the vessels passed down the Mersey, on their outward course, they were cheered lustily by the crews of passing vessels, and wished God-speed on their errand of liberation.

STRENGTH OF THE EXPEDITIONARY ARMY.

The expedition, which will be dispatched from Bombay, will be but a small army, comprising, perhaps, hardly 10,000 fighting men. Eight

regiments of Punjab infantry and six of irregular cavalry may be expected to compose the main body of the force, which will be strengthened by two battalions of Europeans and as many batteries of the Royal Artillery. The expedition will be organised in India, under the command of Sir Robert Napier, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, who is to be intrusted with the chief political as well as military authority. Sir Charles Staveley has been selected as second in command. Besides the steam and other transports sent from England, the Bombay Government have provided a quantity of transport for themselves. Officers have also been dispatched to various places to purchase camels and mules. Massowah will probably be selected as the base of operations; but this point is not finally settled. The whole of the arrangements are under the direction of the India Office in order to secure unity of action, but the expense will be borne by Imperial funds.

ABYSSINIA AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Abyssinia is an extensive and elevated tableland, in East Africa, between latitude 8° 30' and 15° 40' N., and longitude 35° and 40° E. It received the name by which it is known in Europe from the Porta-

In selecting Masowah for a base, sufficient preparation should be made to enable the troops to march forward, immediately on landing, to the high ground which intervenes between this place and the table-land. To the westward are seen, forty or fifty miles off, the mountains that bound Abyssinia, and many routes lead thither from Masowah and the head of the bay, several of which might be used for expedition and greater freedom of movement. Soon after leaving Masowah we hear of plenty of wood and water—roads, though difficult, yet ‘practicable for camels and even artillery,’ ‘running water found continually,’ ‘the hills dotted with dense wood and high grass,’ the heat (in April) by no means excessive.’ Next we find ‘a steep ascent, unsuited to draught artillery, easy enough for mules carrying mountain guns, but difficult for laden camels, unless having light burdens.’ The plateau being reached, there appeared ‘hills densely clothed with verdure,’ and ‘a finer or richer country than this could not be desired.’ Such is Colonel Merewether’s report of an excursion made last spring, no doubt with a view to the present expedition. In January he struck off towards the mountains, in another direction, making for Adowa by Ailet, ‘a fine plain, covered with rich verdure,’ ‘an excellent place to locate a large body of cavalry on first landing, there being plenty of wood, water, forage, and meat, with a perennial spring on the left side of the valley.’ Evidently, there is no obstacle, then, to the movement of troops into the temperate region of the highlands, which may easily be accomplished, by several paths, in four marches. The first care of the commander of the expedition will probably be to establish thus far from the sea a fortified camp inclosing space for considerable magazines of supplies; and the collection of these, as well as the transport of the field artillery, will be greatly accelerated by such improvements in the road as could easily be made by a band of pioneers; for all accounts go to prove that in that country roads may be mended, and even created, with unusual facility.

All persons, however, are not so satisfied as to the facility of travelling in Abyssinia as Colonel Merewether seems to be. Mr. H. Dufton, who travelled direct from Massowah to Debra-Tabor, King Theodore's capital, in 1863, writing on this point, says:—

I will suppose, in the first instance, that the disembarkation would take place near the ancient Adulis, in Annesley Bay, that point being the nearest to the Abyssinian highlands (some twenty-five miles), and also offering the best advantages for the purpose.

In the first place, the troops on landing here would have a plain of some ten miles in extent to cross before the foot of the Taranta mountain is reached. This would be mostly over the sands, which swallow up during the greater part of the year the mountain torrent called the Hadad. Water, however, can always be obtained by digging a few feet. This tract crossed, the mountains now begin to close in on each side, and you pass up a narrow defile, without opening to the right or left, until the summit of the path is reached. The mountains on each side are almost inaccessible, save to goats and barefooted Shohos, and they attain at the commencement of the route a height of at least 1000 ft. The breadth of this defile averages some twenty or thirty yards, but the bottom is so covered with angular rocks and boulders that the army would almost be compelled to go single file. Indeed, the whole nature of the pass is such that 500 well-armed Abyssinians could hold it against an army, the rocks and trees on the sides of the mountain forming an excellent ambush. As the territory, however, is only occupied by Shohos, who are not armed with guns and are not numerous, no obstacle would be found on this score. The summit of the pass is about 8000 ft. above sea level, and fifteen hours, at least, would be required to reach it. Halali, the first Abyssinian village reached, is in the midst of a fertile country, well watered, and remarkably cool and agreeable.

country, well watered, and remarkably cool and agreeable. But it must not be concluded that all the difficulties are overcome when once the table-land is reached. On leaving Halal we shall have to descend again, and an abrupt and rugged descent, too, through nothing like the Taranta. We now reach a plain covered with low, thorny trees and rough, sharp-cornered boulders, which continues, though on a gradual incline, till the valley of the Mareb is reached. The Mareb is easily crossed, having at this time (say December) but one or two feet of water, and then succeeds a low flat plain, where the heat is rather great, but not excessively so. There is a little malaria hanging about here; but an ordinary traveller passes the infected district in a few hours, and the army would do it in a day. You now begin gradually to ascend again until you arrive at the summit of a perfectly flat plateau, cool and healthy, which continues for a few miles; after which another descent is made, rugged but not steep, and, the succeeding valley crossed, you begin to ascend again on to a similar plateau as the last. Indeed, several of these are crossed until Adowa is reached, at about one hundred miles from Halal. Adowa lies rather low, but not so much so as the Mareb; consequently, while it is rather warm, it is comparatively healthy. On leaving Adowa a plain road is traversed for some time, but then succeeds several ridges of high hills, covered with boulders and thorny trees, and where the path is sometimes so narrow that the army would have to go single file. One passes, sometimes, also, along the sides of mountains whose incline is so great that a false step would endanger the lives of both mule and rider. These animals, however, can be depended upon. Pedestrians stand a better chance without shoes than with. Some fifty miles over these rocky hills brings one to Temben, in a low valley, lying probably on a level with Adowa. The sun is here hot. Temben is a thriving Mohammedan town, and supplies to a limited extent might be got here.

On leaving Temboyen the River Geoha is soon after reached, but the road throughout is rough and unpleasant both to mules and men. The path continues for some time along the bed of the Geoha, a mountain stream, shallow and narrow, and then branches off direct to the Tecazze, over a rough country of slatey formation. The Tecazze is about seventy miles from Adowa, and runs between steep rocks, which hedge it in on both sides. There is, in fact, but a narrow path, most of vegetation, not unhealthy.

The road continues along the bed of the Tecazze for another fifty miles, during which the stream itself is crossed every two or three miles. This was practicable enough when I passed it at the end of the dry season, but may be more difficult in the month of January, when our troops would pass it. It would then, probably, have some three feet of water.

It would then, possibly, have seemed excessively rugged and tortuous, passing over the peaks of the Simyen Mountains, whose summits are covered with perpetual snow. But the air here is cool, sharp, and healthy, enabling one to bear better the excessive fatigue. Forty miles from the Teczaze the river Minna is reached, a tributary of the Teczaze, and not much inferior in volume of water to that stream itself. Unlike the Teczaze, its banks are clothed with rich foliage, including monster tamarind and sycamore trees, whose shade at noon is delightful. The Minna is some 100 ft. broad.

On quitting the Minna the road crosses in succession mountain after mountain, covered with shattered fragments of rocks, for a distance of fifty miles or so. Climate delightful. We find that we have then attained the vast plain of Bellesa, perfectly flat, but dotted here and there with high flat-topped rocks, the remains of some original plateau. Some thirty miles along this plain brings us to the eastern foot of Mount Metza, and by a short and abrupt ascent we attain a small plain beneath its highest summit, in which stands the large village of Ebenat. Crossing the plain of Ebenat a rough descent carries us into the rocky Reb valley, and a similar ascent on the other side to the undulating plain, at the further extremity of which stands Gaffat, with Debra-Tabor town and mountain presiding above.

The mean features of this route are its ruggedness, making the use of the camel totally impossible; the narrowness of the path over a great portion of it necessitating the army's marching single file. The salubrity of the climate, this being in general cool and agreeable; the abundance of clear cold water in the mountain torrents, and the magnificence of the scenery passed through. The whole distance, allowing for sinuosities, is about 400 miles, which the army could not do in less than forty days.

I have thus endeavoured to give a fair account of the nature of this road, which has been so much misunderstood, and I shall not trespass on your space further than by stating that, notwithstanding its advantages on the ground of healthiness, abundance of water, &c., I do not think it is a practicable one for the march of an army.

Mr. K. Joyce Percival, who had a commercial dépôt on the island of Massowa in 1858, 1859, and 1860, and who states that he made himself thoroughly acquainted with the different routes from the shores of the Red Sea to the interior of Abyssinia, gives a striking account of the difficulties the expedition would encounter did it proceed further towards Magdala than the plains of Cootoofalasse. In some parts of the Abyssinian woods, he says, he could in the dry season destroy a whole army with a box of matches. He says:—

On one occasion, on my way from Gondar to Kassala, in company with several rich merchants, who were on their way to Suakin, Jiddah, and Egypt, being pursued by a strong party of Abyssinians, whom we knew had orders to rob and murder us, on their approach within five or six miles of our camp, the wind having changed, we fired the woods on both sides of the torrent, along the bottom of which ran the high road to Kassala. We escaped, but the escape was terrible. Our enemies were never heard of, and, the grass and low shrubs of the surrounding neighbourhood being dry, the fire extended far and wide, destroying the corn-fields, villages, and even the cattle grazing on the plains. The sight I never can forget; but, with all its grandeur, I should not like to see it enacted again.

Mr. Percival fears it will be too late to march to the interior when all the preparations now on hand are completed. The smaller the army the more certain we are of being successful, the scarcity of provisions and water being more difficult to contend against than the sharpshooters of Theodore. Mr. Percival strongly urges an alliance with the Tigréans and other tribes now willing to join and aid us.

DEBRA•TABOR,

It was not until after the defeat of King Haila Malakot, the Sovereign of Shoa, by Theodoros, that the capital of that Abyssinian territory, gained by the present Monarch, was changed. The son of the previous Monarch was made Viceroy, the tribes of the Wollo-Gallas were routed and put to the sword by Theodoros, and their capital was burnt. At that time the capital of the dominions of Theodoros was Gondar, and remained so after the defeat of Ubie and his sons by the man who was then named Kassai, but immediately after that victory named himself Theodoros.

This tyrant, who seems to unite cruelty and a kind of religious fanaticism in his character, has since determined to make Debra-Tabor the chief city, and styles himself King of Ethiopia; and, as the easiest way to obtain the acquiescence of the people to the change of capital was to destroy Gondar, that city was set fire to and all the buildings reduced to ruin, the camp of the King being situated at about two miles distance. The destruction of an Abyssinian town is not a very difficult matter; for the neatly-thatched huts of the common people are inflammable enough; but Gondar boasted several large buildings, and among them an archiepiscopal palace, called Kedus Gabriel, inhabited by the Abuna, or chief priest. It is now an entire ruin, and the seat of Government is changed to Debra-Tabor. This place, which was near the Royal camp at Jan Meda, where the Abuna had been provided with a tent, was the residence of Ras Ali, the former ruler of Western Abyssinia. The town, such as it was, occupied a hill, at the foot of which spread a beautiful meadow, an indispensable adjunct for an Abyssinian ruler, who is compelled to keep a number of horses; and, probably, the superior position of the place and its capabilities for improvement were at

once perceived by the new Sovereign, who seems to have no small ability as a warrior, and to be less of a mere brute and savage than it is the fashion to believe. Of the improvements which have been made at Debra-Tabor under his orders very little can be said, for no travellers have at present published any particular description of a place which is likely to be now for the first time brought within the compass of European history.

KING THEODORE AND HIS PEOPLE.

A writer in the Paris *Liberté*, who appears to have some acquaintance with that part of Africa, or at any rate to have been among the Bichârî and Chaghîc, the Abyssinian tribes crossed with the Arabs, who wander or have settled between the Nubian Nile, the first ranges of the Abyssinian mountains, and the Red Sea, supplies some interesting information. Those tribes and the Mussulman Gallas to the south of Abyssinia are the particular enemies of the Emperor Theodore, or Tedros, as it appears he is called by the Bichârî :—

Thus the English will have to contend only with the Christian population of Abyssinia proper—that is to say, with the people of the high table-lands. As auxiliaries, they may reckon on the Beni-Amr, all the Bichâri tribes, the Baggara Hamran, all the Arabs of the province of Gedaréf, the Chaghié around Mechref, the Galla Abyssinians—all old enemies of the Amharas, or Abyssinians of the high plateaux. In his youth Theodore seems to have had a presentiment of the theory of great agglomerations. He dreamt of uniting under his sceptre all the Abyssinians—that is to say, all the Christian Amharas (the name the Abyssinians call themselves by) of the Ethiopian rite. Not that he disdained the Mussulmans or even the mere heretics, as subjects; but his ideas of proselytism have always been subordinate to his pro-slavery practices, and the Abyssinian chivally has largely contributed to people the East with young Gallas. It must be added that the Galla true believers, and particularly the Chaghié and Bichâri, have handsomely retaliated on the Abyssinian chivally by making money out of the young subjects of Tedros, King of the Kings of Ethiopia. It is to be noted that not all the people of the high table-lands are, or even have ever been, very warm partisans of Tedros, who in reality is of no family at all, although he has manufactured a genealogy for his own occasions, and pretends to be descended in a direct line from David and Solomon by the Queen of Sheba, thus upsetting all our ethnological notions. In the little feudal confederation out of which his empire is formed he was nobody at all. His cunning, courage, and physical strength alone raised him above his fellows. The warriors of the Tigré, of the Takazzé, seeing in him a good leader, a dreaded chief, with whom there was always probability of victory and certainty of plunder, followed him in preference to another. Some Europeans who happened to be with him or near him on the Egyptian frontier gave him much advice and a few arms. All these fortunate circumstances combined enabled him to beat his numerous rivals in detail. It must be added that in knightly fashion he himself slew some of them with his own hand.

The writer in the *Liberté* proceeds to deny that Theodore has ever had what could properly be called an army. He has had under his orders an extremely fluctuating force, consisting of the warriors whom the more or less favourable chances of a razzia assembled around him:—

A few thousand filthy brawlers, armed for the most part with javelins and long, straight swords, with the Ethiopian dagger fixed to the arm—among them, a few muskets, either without or with a trigger. It is true that those European Sovereigns who have taken Tedros *au sérieux* have presented him with superb arms, with all sorts of revolvers and needle-guns. But I will assure you that, with the exception of the arms of the Negus Tedros himself, repaired by European hands, there is not a revolver in all Abyssinia that would go off. The people have already broken them to see what there was inside.

DARING FENIAN OUTRAGE IN MANCHESTER.—Two men were last week arrested in Manchester, who have since been identified as notorious Fenians, known as "Colonel Kelly" and "Captain Deasy." These men were remanded by the Manchester magistrates for further inquiry, and were on Wednesday about to be removed to the gaol, at a short distance from the city. Before the van started the police had observed some indication that a rescue was contemplated. Two men were seen waiting about, of whom one was arrested, though not until he had drawn a dagger and attempted to stab his captor. In consequence of this it was thought necessary to put Kelly and Deasy in irons before taking them to the van. As it proved, however, far more formidable precautions were necessary. The van had no sooner reached an open road than a volley was fired at it, and in a moment thirty or forty Irishmen rushed upon the police, armed with various weapons. A revolver was fired into the lock, and the van was broken open. The policemen endeavoured to defend their prisoners, but were met with a fire from revolvers. A bystander was killed on the spot. One policeman was shot through the head, another in the thigh, and a third in the back, and both the horses were shot. It was impossible successfully to resist such odds, and the two Fenians, with the other prisoners, were liberated. It is satisfactory to observe that the authorities seem to have acted with extraordinary promptitude. A dozen arrests were at once made, and a detachment of dragoons was called out in the evening to escort three other prisoners, who were identified as having taken part in the rescue. The Secretary of State has already offered a reward of £300 for Kelly and Deasy, and the Corporation of Manchester have offered £200 for the men concerned in the outrage. The leader of the rescuing party seems to have been captured; and, as he is said to be the man who fired the fatal shot, it will, we may hope, be possible to make an example of him. It is of great importance that such an outrage should be met with the utmost vigour and decision. We have displayed sufficient forbearance in our treatment of that semblance of an armed force which challenged our authority in Ireland. But here, at least, the authority of the law must be maintained at any cost. We can have no parleying with open violence.

THE LATE COLLISION IN THE RIVER.—On Wednesday the inquiry into the causes of the fatal collision on the Thames between the *Metis* and the *Wentworth* was terminated. The investigation has, we are glad to say, been of a most searching character; and it has brought to light the existence of a state of things on the river which no man in his senses can contemplate without a shudder. The exact amount of culpability which should be apportioned to the individuals responsible for the accident is a small matter compared with the facts that have been disclosed concerning the navigation of the Thames. It appears that there are really no rules whatever to guide captains of vessels. All is left to the chapter of accidents—to the chance that vessels will somehow or other manage to pass one another without coming into collision. Witness after witness testified to this fact; and if any doubt on the subject still remained it was amply set at rest by the very frank answers of Mr. Jenkins, the deputy harbour-master of the port of London. The jury decided that the fault lay with both vessels, and they requested the Coroner to convey to the Thames Conservancy Board the expression of their opinion that regulations should be prepared for the navigation of the river.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND HIS DIOCESE.—Ninety clergymen and 192 churchwardens have addressed a long memorial to the Most Reverend Father in God, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, setting forth their belief that the teachings of another Reverend Father in God, the Bishop of Salisbury, are opposed alike to that of scripture and of the Church, with regard to the eucharist and to auricular confession. Respecting the real presence and priestly absolution, the Bishop of Salisbury holds views which have a suspicious resemblance to those of the Papal Church; at least that is the opinion of the memorialists, who quote some of the chief Anglican authorities—such as Jewel and Hooker—in support of their idea; and they add that, if the prelate be right, the martyred Reformers have suffered in vain. Dr. Longley's answer is short and cautious. He says that the address involves so many questions of a *legal*, as well as of a theological character, that he must for the present defer any definite reply. In mentioning the word "*legal*," his Grace has hit the real difficulty. The Bishop of Salisbury declares that the law is on his side; the memorialists contend that it is on theirs; while third party protest that both are wrong. When professional theologians are thus at variance, it is not for laymen to speak with any cerdoss teach, what the Articles really mean. Now, it is useless to put Dr. Longley is universally respected; but his declaration would only be the belief of an individual cologian, and the party in the Church against whom it might be directed would cite in opposition the deliverance of theologians not less eminent. What, then, is to be done? Obviously, we must resort to the means which the Constitution has provided for the settlement of such disputes. The question, in the first instance, is not doctrinal, but legal—What do the articles and formularies of the Church imply? And the only way to obtain an authoritative answer is to raise the question in a court of law. Such was the plan adopted in the Sarum case, in that of "Essays and Reviews," and in that of Dr. Colenso. If, then, the memorialists think that the Bishop of Salisbury is teaching false doctrines, let him be arraigned before the Court of Arches; and, if necessary, let the case be carried up to the highest law tribunal in the realm—the House of Lords.—*Telegraph*.

AN EXTENSIVE ADDITION to the workhouse of Marylebone parish was opened on Wednesday for the reception of casual poor. The new buildings do great credit to the architectural skill of Mr. Snell, and are admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are erected. The importance of this department of relief may be estimated by the fact that in the last half year no fewer than 11,183 casuals—men, women, and children—have been housed and fed in this parish alone.

A FRACAS AT HOMBURG.

A VERY pretty quarrel has taken place at Homburg between Mr. H. Labouchere, M.P. for Middlesex, and a gentleman who calls himself "Luigi di Baroni Farina." We subjoin the versions given of the affair by the respective parties in letters published in the *Europe* of Frankfurt. Mr. Labouchere's letter, which is in answer to one previously published by Farina, is as follows:—

Homburg, Sept. 10.
Sir,—I have noticed in your impression of Sept. 8 a letter signed "Luigi di Baroni Farina," who, although he has not mentioned my name, has related an affair in which I was engaged. I should feel obliged by your insertion of this letter, which gives the real facts of the case.

Being at Homburg to take the waters, I noticed a person named Farina seated at a table with some ladies, and, knowing one of them, I thought it my duty to warn her not to trust herself in his society. I did this because I knew Farina had grossly insulted several ladies, and had succeeded in his designs by means of a base and dishonourable kind. Farina, suspecting that these ladies had been warned of his true character, accosted the husband of the lady to whom I had spoken, and demanded of him an explanation. The gentleman replied that he had none to give, but that he would take on himself the responsibility of everything that his wife had said. So soon as I had learnt what had taken place I said to my friend that it did not become a man of honour to have any dispute with such a person as Farina. The same evening I met Farina and said to him, "Since you desire to know who it was that said no lady should admit you into her society, I tell you it was I; and, moreover, if I see you with any lady of my acquaintance, I shall think proper to tell her of it. You call yourself a Baron; you have no such title," Farina replied, "My brother is a Baron, and I will give you a thrashing." At the same time he raised a cane which he had in his hand. I seized him at once by the throat, and was about to give him the punishment he deserved, when the bystanders interposed and pulled him from me. The commissary of police, having learnt what had transpired, requested my attendance at his office to explain the affair. After having listened to me, he made me promise not to come to blows with Farina if I should meet him. I assured him that I would not, unless Farina attacked me, and then I should take the opportunity of chastising him.

The commissary added that, in consequence of the reports concerning the antecedents of Farina, the police were instructed to forbid his entrance to the Kursaal until they had been fully informed of his history.

This, Sir, is what passed between Farina and me. Knowing what I do of his history, it was my duty to warn them against him, and certainly it is not now my intention to re-establish him in the character of a man of honour. In acting thus, I have followed the advice of several military men and English gentlemen who are to be found here.

In the letter which M. Farina has published in your journal, he affects to believe that I wished to insult his family. I told him that he was no Baron; he is not. As to his family, I have not the advantage of knowing it; but Italians have assured me that it is honourable and respectable. I believe it; and I regret so much the more that I should be obliged, in the interests of society, to make public the truth as to Luigi di Baroni Farina.

I pray you, Mr. Editor, to accept the assurance of my highest esteem.

H. LABOUCHERE.
P.S.—If M. Farina wishes for a judicial inquiry to be made into his antecedents he has only to cite me before the tribunal of this country for calumny; or, should he prefer an English court of justice, I am ready to furnish him with the opportunity of justifying himself in publishing my opinion of his conduct in any English journal.

To this Signor Farina rejoins:—

Nauheim, Sept. 12.
I request from your impartiality the insertion of the following observations upon the letter from Mr. H. Labouchere, which was published in your number of the 11th inst., in reply to a few lines from me, which I addressed to you on the 8th inst.

I named no one, and I only stated a fact—that, having chastised a gentleman who had interfered in matters which did not concern him, I had waited three days for a visit from his friends.

It has pleased this gentleman to enter into the details of a scandal for which it has not sufficed that he should have been publicly horsewhipped. Let us see what are the details.

He said I was not a Baron. I defied him to prove that I had ever said I was one; I am, and I sign myself as, "di Baroni Farina," and none above a hackney coachman could be ignorant of what that meant.

He says that on arriving at Homburg he saw me at table with some ladies, with one of whom he was acquainted. That is absolutely false. The lady of his acquaintance was not at the same table at which I was seated. Beyond that, one must lack all shame to introduce into such an affair the word "ladies," which I should not have dared to do, so sacred is the word to me.

He says that I accosted the husband of the lady to demand explanations, and that they were refused to me by him. It is false. The husband of that lady placed himself at my disposition, and I thanked him, observing that it was with the wretch who had concocted such cowardly calumnies that I must settle the affair.

He says that I lifted my cane towards him, and that he seized me by the neck. It is false, for I thrashed him to my heart's content. He assumes the position of a man of courage, talks of correcting and chastising; but it was at the moment when I thrashed him that he should have turned his vengeance upon me.

He says that he applied to the police, which, indeed, is worthy of him; and I leave the public to judge whether the electors who returned him to Parliament intended him to make such use of his position.

He says that he is supported in his statement by gentlemen. Well, I appeal to gentlemen of every country—who speak the truth, I or Labouchere? I who began by writing a quiet letter, truthful, unimpassioned, only reciting facts as they had occurred, having witnesses who were present when I beat him—Count Novaro della Miraglia, Count de Rocourt, and forty others. As to M. de Rocourt, whom I had requested to witness the affair as a simple spectator, he is one of those French gentlemen, brave and loyal, who fight on account of a cross look, and who do not know the word "lie."

He states, finally, that I am supported by women; and for that I will dog him again, having no other reply to make to him. Nevertheless, as he seeks for an investigation, not for his sake, but for the honour of my family, I am ready, before any commission that may be appointed, to justify to the fullest extent my means of existence. But, if I should submit myself to this humiliating public opinion will, doubtless, demand of Labouchere what he has done with the fogging which he received from an honourable man for meddling in what did not concern him, and how he has dared to abuse his character as an English representative to cover calumnies which are insufficient to explain his cowardice.

Accept, &c., LUIGI DI BARONI FARINA.
P.S.—If the proposition of an investigation is accepted, the commission shall be composed of an equal number of French, Italian, and English gentlemen.

The special correspondent at Homburg of the *Daily Telegraph* gives the following account of the occurrence, which, it will be perceived, substantially agrees with that of Mr. Labouchere:—

Amongst the visitors to this town during the present season was (for he has lately been expelled by the police authorities) a certain Signor Farina, calling himself Baron Farina, whose gay career, it would seem, has not been altogether unblemished, and who was recognised by several gentlemen temporarily resident here at the time of his advent as being a person who gains his living by peculiarly discreditable means. It is utterly impossible for me to specify the source of this adventurous youth's income; suffice it to say that, if what has been positively asserted to me respecting his occupation by gentlemen of the highest honour be true, he is one of those parasites to whom no man or woman with any respect for themselves would willingly be seen speaking. Signor Farina, being, if anything, an admirer of the fair sex, contrived to make the acquaintance of a young and beautiful American lady, staying here with her husband, and belonging to the most exclusive circle of Homburg society. I should observe that Farina is a man of rather prepossessing exterior, lively manners, and pleasing address; a fair linguist to boot—just one of those plausible personages so common abroad, who may, by a casual observer, easily be mistaken for gentlemen. The lady in question, amused by Farina's volubility and broken English, chatted on innocently enough with him for a day or two, in perfect ignorance of his real character. Those few who knew all about him did not exactly know how to interfere, much as they regretted that Mrs. — should have unfortunately been drawn into speaking terms with a person who, to say the least of it, was doubtful. If they spoke to the lady's husband an *escalandre* might ensue. American gentlemen are not apt to be very patient when their personal honour is touched, however lightly. At last one gentleman, Mr. H. Labouchere (one of the members for Middlesex, and the nephew of Lord Taunton), could not stand it any longer; and, being on sufficiently intimate terms of acquaintance with Mr. and Mrs. — to warrant him, as he believed, in offering his advice upon so delicate a subject, spoke privately to Mrs. — relative to her acquaintance with Farina, telling her in general terms that the latter was not a fit person for her to associate with, and that she would do well to drop him quietly. Had Mrs. — contented herself by simply following Mr. Labouchere's counsel, all would have ended there; but it appears that another lady, a friend of Mrs. —, had been the object of particular attention at the hands of Farina, and that Mrs. — somewhat imprudently, acting upon an indignant impulse, warned her young friend against the dangerous charmer. I desire to speak of the lady in question—who is unmarried and very young—with all possible reserve; but it seems scarcely questionable that she most unwisely communicated the warning she had received, as well as the name of her adviser, to Farina himself. The consequence of this thoughtless step may readily be imagined. To a man whose means are supremely precarious and altogether dependent upon his social status, swallowing so terrible a rebuff or sitting down tranquilly under so heavy a stigma means financial ruin, social death, possible starvation.

Farina, with more daring than prudence, resolved to take the bull by the horns, and applied to Mr. — for satisfaction, the accusation against his character having emanated from that gentleman's wife. Mr. —, who kept his temper admirably with the excited Italian, told him that "he knew nothing about the matter, but that whatever his wife said he was prepared to indorse, and that if Mr. Farina meant fighting, he would fight him how, when, and where he pleased!" This cool reply appears to have damped Farina's martial ardour, at least so far as Mr. — was concerned. An hour or two afterwards, however, he appeared on the terrace of the Kursaal, armed with a stick disproportionately large to the size of its bearer, and proclaimed that he had brought this implement with him for the purpose of castigating the person who had defamed his character. Upon hearing this announcement Mr. Labouchere, who happened to be on the terrace, went up to him, and said, "I told Mrs. — who and what you are; and whenever I see you presuming to speak to a lady of my acquaintance, or a virtuous woman, I shall repeat my statements. You gain your living by vile and dishonourable means. You are not a Baron, though you say you are; and I am prepared to prove my assertions to anyone who may require proof." Upon hearing this perfectly intelligible declaration, Farina raised his stick in a menacing manner; whereupon Mr. Labouchere immediately collared him, and was about to administer a severe physical correction when the bystanders interfered (they never let men have it out nowadays!) and separated the adversaries. It was subsequently intimated to Mr. Labouchere that Farina considered he had given him a blow, and awaited his challenge. Of course our countryman's friends, amongst them several eminent military men, told him that it was utterly out of the question that he should take any further notice of a person whom he could not meet on equal terms. Shortly after the "rix" Farina was excluded from the Kursaal by the authorities; but he wrote a letter to the *Europe* (published in that journal), in which he stated that, having struck an English gentleman, member of Parliament, for a calumny, and having waited fruitlessly for forty-eight hours to receive his challenge, he had left Homburg "for fresh fields and pastures new."

THE IRISH CHURCH.

The following letter on the above subject has been addressed by Mr. Agar-Ellis to the editor of the *Times*:—

Sir,—I should feel obliged if you could find room for the following remarks on the Established Church in Ireland. One of the many errors that are so common in the discussion of this question meets us at the outset. Nine tenths of what has been said or written on this subject might be correct if we had to deal with the establishment, at the present time, of the Church of England in Ireland; but it is incorrect, because that is not our task. The establishment is an accomplished fact of several centuries' duration. What we have to do now is to do the best we can with what we find to our hand. The Church Establishment is called an anomaly, a badge of serfdom, a crying grievance, and by some, who ought to know better, the real cause of discontent in Ireland. The alleged anomaly is the payment of the Church of the few and the non-payment of the Church of the many. Granted, it is an anomaly. Do away with the anomaly by paying the Church of the many. It is urged that the Roman Catholic priesthood would not accept State payment. I think they would; for I feel convinced that there are many of the Roman Catholic clergy who would be only too happy to have their subsistence provided for otherwise than by their too often impoverished flocks; and it would be popular among the Roman Catholic laity, especially the small tenant-farmer class; and no one has a right to say that the experiment will not succeed till it has been tried. "A badge of serfdom!" Can anything be a greater badge of serfdom or reminder of conquest than the Queen's image on the coin of the realm? That is accepted, I believe, without demur throughout the country; at all events, it has not fallen to my lot to hear of sovereigns and shillings being returned on the score of reminding the receiver too poignantly of the conquest of his country. I wish, when people talk of the conquest of Ireland, they would look up their dates. The conquest of Ireland took place about 700 years ago, a century after that of England by the Normans. The Saxon has managed, more than a hundred years since, to get over the degradation. A "crying grievance," and others call it a "sentimental grievance." It is both. It is a sentimental grievance, as I think I can show; but it is wise to pay no attention to the sentiment of a nation? It is a crying grievance; but to whom? I say, to members of the Established Church; for what can be a greater grievance to an earnest member of such a body than to see the affairs of that Church ill-regulated and its large funds misapplied? I maintain that it is a sentimental grievance with respect to the bulk of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland; for it is only a tangible one to those who are made to pay for the support of that Church. And who are those who pay such a tax, or, in other words, pay the tithe rent-charge? The proprietors, and the proprietors alone; for do not let anyone run away with the idea that if the tithe rent-charge were abolished the tenant would benefit. Everybody in the slightest degree cognisant of Irish affairs knows that the remission would only have the effect of enriching the landlord. I need hardly remind your readers of the vast proportion of Protestant to Catholic landlords in Ireland; but I want to do away with the tangible grievance, even though it is one merely to a few—the real cause of discontent in Ireland. The audacity of the assertion at the present moment is curious. After the Fenian outbreaks of this spring, after all we have suffered and are still suffering from that insane but most mischievous movement, to be told that the Established Church is the reason of discontent in Ireland causes one, at least, some surprise. A Fenian is Catholic only in this—that he will plunder all alike, lay or cleric, Establishment or Dissent. All is fish that comes to his net. In our time we have seen no discontent or disaffection so widespread and so dangerous as Fenianism; but I am not going to write an essay on its causes and effects, and I have only said this much to show how people can be carried away by their feelings when they assert that Irish discontent is contingent on the Establishment in Ireland, in the face of disaffection which is well known to have had nothing to do with any Church or religion whatsoever.

I hope I have answered the ordinary objections. I will try and show how the difficulties are to be met. There are three methods of dealing with the case:—To leave the Church as it is, which we may dispose of at once as impossible. To abolish it *in toto*, or to reform it. The abolition would do this—it would raise such a storm among the Protestants that I believe life would be hardly safe. It would rouse such a spirit of sectarianism among the resident owners of property that a system of coercive proselytism would be inaugurated, which would make the country untenable for peace-loving people. And, after all said and done, the Established Church abolished, what are you to do with its revenues? You do not require them for education. There are, and always will be, ample funds for that purpose. You cannot want to use them for the relief of the poor unless you mean to stultify your whole system of poor law. Then, your only other plan—and I take for granted this will not be advocated—is to remit the tithe rent-charge to the landlords, and let the State take the remainder of the Church property; for I presume nobody will ask for the endowment of other Churches when you have just disendowed the Establishment. I hope I have made my case good, in so far that it would be equally unwise to leave matters as they are, and to abolish entirely the Established Church in Ireland. I am left with a third alternative—namely, a reform of the Church of England in Ireland. In the first place, I want to do away with the only tangible grievance that a Roman Catholic has to complain of—the payment of the tithe rent-charge; and the following is a suggestion made, I believe, as long ago as the time of Catholic Emancipation. I would take away this stumbling-block by making the rent-charge throughout the country payable to the State, and then let the State pay the Church. I have already said that I would pay the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church. I would further have a thorough revision of the internal management of the Church revenues. I would have a thorough investigation into the size and value of livings, and a readjustment where necessary. I believe it was Sidney Smith who described in two words the sort of reform which is very much wanted in the Established Church in Ireland when he said that they ought to be big bishops in Ireland.

We all agree that the best surgeon is the man who not only saves life, but the limb also, restoring it to health and vigour. I know that among extreme politicians, on the one hand, the cry is "eliminate, destroy;" on the other, the watchword is, "No surrender!" To both of these extremes my remarks will be unpalatable; to both I will give one word of warning. To the first I will say, Beware; you are showing a spirit rather of revenge than of justice, and thereby strengthening the hands of those who are against any change; but if by chance you do succeed in abolishing the Established Church you will at the same time lay the foundation of a self-supporting, uncompromisingly sectarian and proselytising institution, backed up by a large portion of the wealth of the country. To the second I would say, also, Beware; this is not an age when errors once exposed can remain uncorrected. If you will not put your house in order the management of your affairs will be taken out of your hands; and maybe, in the struggle that will ensue, you will have to mourn the obstinacy which prevented the reform and brought about the destruction of that you wished to preserve.

I should not have troubled you with these remarks, and should have waited till this question had been brought forward in some definite shape, were it not evident that it may very possibly be the battle-ground of discussion during the recess.

The subject is of far too great importance to Ireland, and therefore to the United Kingdom, to allow any good Irishman to wish to see it dealt with by men whose only conservatism consists in a retention of their places, and who have shown themselves equally alive to the good of the country and the value of their professions. What is to prevent the present Government enjoining, by a timely concession of what in the beginning of next Session they will call their principles, a sufficient number of members of Parliament to enable them to abolish the Established Church in Ireland? It is with this fear before my eyes that I have taken up my pen.

AN AMERICAN SQUADRON, under the command of the well-known Admiral Farragut, has arrived at Copenhagen.

THE CLERGY.

OUR nation is not properly a contemplative one. The contemplative side of our national mind, even in connection with devotional feeling, is not its strong side. We have a craving, an appetite for action, and each distinct profession, of course, for its specific actions. The clergy are no exception. They do not easily rest satisfied with contemplation themselves, or with imparting such vision as they have of spiritual beings and truths to others. They want to be doing, and, of course, if possible, like every other profession, to be doing something that no one else, not belonging to their class, can do. Hence, we believe, in a great degree, this ritualistic hunger. The clergy, as we believe—as all true Protestants believe—are not a caste with a monopoly of special powers, but only men endowed as a class with no power that does not belong to all men, yet devoting their lives to the task of bringing man nearer to God. But this conception of the office of a clergyman throws him back on strictly those means of action which are open to everybody—as Dr. Newman, we think, once satirically said, to everybody "who has his evenings to himself, and a turn for theology." To be satisfied with such a conception of his office requires a mind of very deep spiritual vision or very strong moral capacity. There are very many good clergymen who are neither—who have no strong and direct grasp of theology, like Mr. Maurice, who have no gift for bringing men nearer to God by the mere force of their moral ardour, like the late Dr. Arnold. Such men feel as clergymen as if they had nothing to do unless they have special sacerdotal powers—as if their profession were a mere hollow without a technique of its own which only they can control. They are utterly restless till they can persuade themselves that they possess these special powers. The attraction of the belief in their own function as confessors, and spiritual advisers, and absolvers, in their power to bind, and loose, and consecrate, and offer up sacrifices, and the rest, is the attraction which eager, active, and energetic men feel in believing that they have professional powers commensurate with their energy. If they did not see a special virtue in processes which only priests can effectually preside over they would quickly fidget themselves out of their profession. For the most part, our clergy are not natural preachers, and still less natural seers. The chaubles, and albs, and stoles, and incense-boxes, and minute ceremonial generally, are to them conditions of belief in their own usefulness. If they can do so much that it would be impossible for ordinary Christians to do, and the effect of which is to draw attention at least, if not popularity and admiration, to their services, their occupation means something, they are not clergymen. But if they are only ordinary men, whose sole justification for being priests should be that they have at least rather more than ordinary gifts for reaching the consciences and organising the spiritual activity of men, then they would feel too often that they have nothing to plead for their special choice of duty. No large and energetic body of men, especially in England, will ever be fascinated by a profession in which they do not consider themselves possessed of special active powers or skilled capacities not shared by ordinary members of society. The Protestant priesthood, on the other hand, is properly based on special love of and devotion to a side of life common to all men, though too often weak in root; and it requires, therefore, only a higher degree of intensity in ordinary human insights and ordinary human faiths. The priest who does not feel this will always fidget after technical professional powers, or fidget himself out of the priesthood altogether. He wants to be sure that he can do something which justifies his calling; and if he can believe that he has been gifted with a sacramental unction that enables him to do many things impossible to ordinary mortals, he is satisfied. This seems to us the one characteristic common to such men as Mr. Nugee and such men as Mr. Wagner. Till "the eyes of those that see shall not be dim, and the ears of those that hear shall be quickened," we suppose it must be ever so in some department or other, even of that Church whose great duty it is to purge the eye of the spirit from its films, and to open the blocked-up avenues by which alone the conscience can hear the voice of God.—*Spectator*.

HERNE'S OAK.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON PRESENTED BY THE WOOD.

WHILE working up a portion of this venerable tree into covers for the book I have written on its identity, looking on the end, I observed a great peculiarity; the annular rings accumulated in a healthy and vigorous manner up to a certain point, when they suddenly ceased, became almost imperceptible, then increased again in size till they attained nearly their former width, afterwards gradually diminished towards the outer edge of the tree, where they finally became undistinguishable.

Upon mentioning this phenomenon to an intelligent gardener of fifty years' experience, without informing him in what wood I had observed it, he said the "Tree must have been struck by lightning, or blighted in some way so as to have stopped its growth, otherwise such an appearance would not have been presented. It was in the nature of trees, as it was with us, when they arrived at maturity they began to decline, the same as we did, but it was generally a gradual process; the rings in the trunk would become smaller and smaller by degrees as the sap flowed less and less up the tree."

I have since examined the wood more closely, and from the healthy part of the tree to the outside of the piece have counted 164 annular rings. If to these are added twenty for the sap which was wasted away from it, and forty-four years, which time at least it is known to have been dead, we are carried back as far as 1639 as the latest time when the tree could have been blighted. How much earlier than this it may have been I am not in a position at present to prove; but, considering that the rings are so small as to be scarcely discernible, and that some of the outer portion of the tree has been wasted away, I submit that it is not a very preposterous idea to assume that it happened during Shakespeare's time.

Referring to the first edition of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," published in 1602, we find no mention made of Herne's oak, neither do we in the reprint of 1619. The first mention of it is in the first folio edition of 1623, so that the probability is that the story of "Herne the Hunter" existed before the tree was attached to it, which, subsequent to 1602, being blighted, the superstition of the age imputed the circumstance to the evil power of the spirit of Herne, who, according to the previous tradition, "walked in shape of a great stag, with huge horns on his head." We are therefore led to suppose that between 1602 and the date of Shakespeare's death, in 1616, he perfected the first sketch of the play, adding to it such information as he could gather and such improvements as his matured judgment suggested; and, if we take the period of his retirement at New Place as the probable date when he calmly set himself to revise and improve his plays, collecting them together in the form in which they were given to the world in 1623 (say 1610 or 1612), we are thus brought to within twenty-seven or twenty-nine years of the date to which we can satisfactorily trace the blighting of Herne's oak to have taken place, evidence, which, if not sufficient in itself to connect this tree with the play of Shakespeare, yet, when taken in connection with all the other points in favour of the late tree which I have previously advanced, forms powerful collateral evidence which the most sceptical cannot deny.

5, North Andley-street, W.

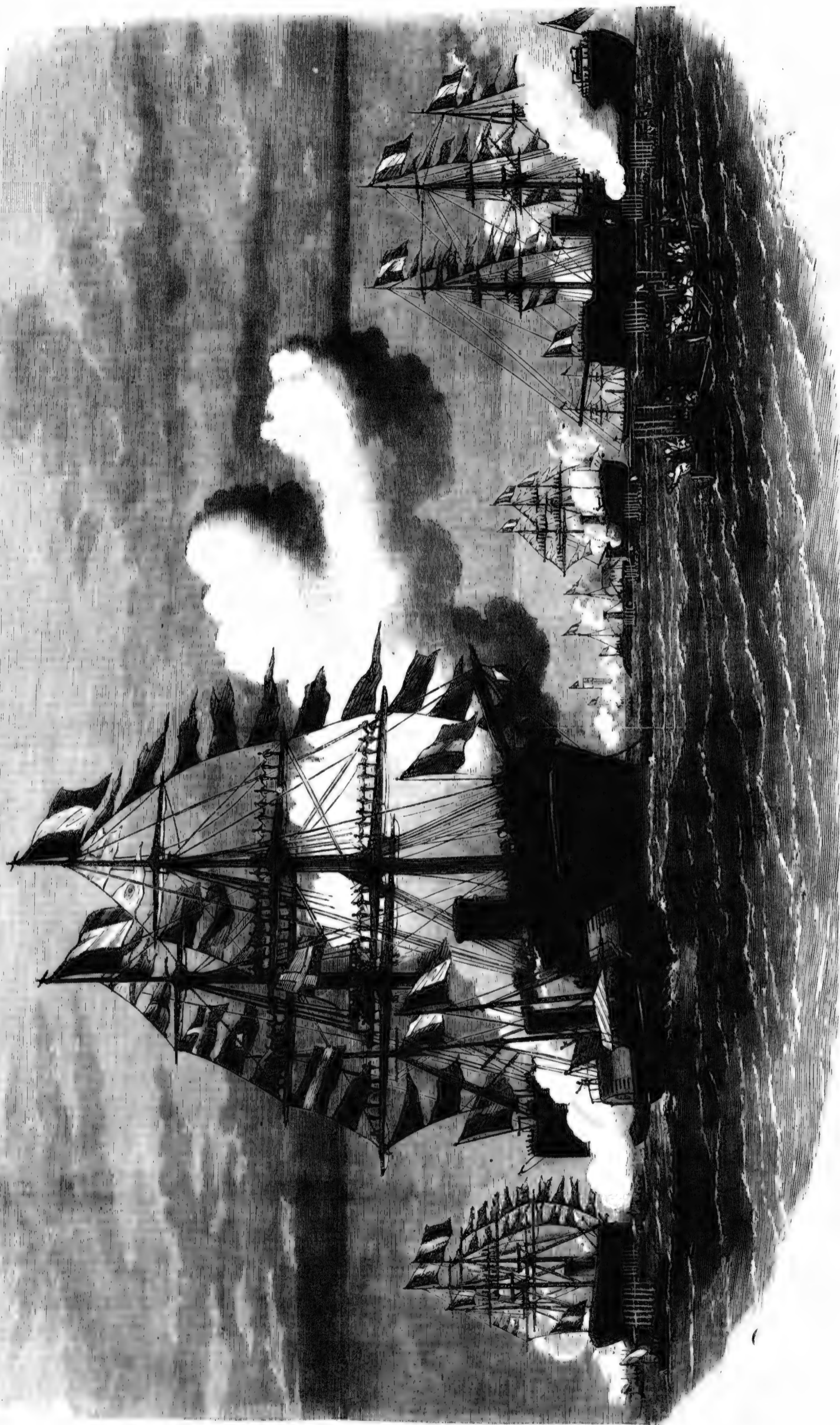
W. FERRY.

GARIBALDI AND ROME.—Garibaldi's speech to the Belgians on his return from Geneva to their town (on Lago Maggiore), Sept. 13.—"Belgians,—I thank you for this manifestation of your goodwill and sympathy, of which I have need, and which is very pleasing to me. We have work to do speedily. There is that nest of vipers, the Papacy, to eradicate; there are the priests, whose craft is a huge shop, to show that the Italy of to-day is not what it has been for centuries, and that it no longer will submit to the grinding superstitions of their fraternity. We stand to-day in the face of the world, which is watching with intense interest our disposition and efforts to complete the work already begun. Let us prove ourselves worthy. Who will do honour to himself and espouse our cause let him come to Rome. I invite no one, but the road is free to all, and I only repeat, 'Let those who will come.' Belgians adieu." Immense cheering followed this speech, in spite of the presence of several priests among the crowd, and "Evviva Garibaldi!" and "A Roma!" were the cries uttered by nearly all, with once or twice "Abasso i preti!"

THE MANCHESTER TRADES' UNION COMMISSION.—The Commissioners continue to pursue their inquiries at Manchester into the operation of trades' unions; and the doings of the Brickmakers' Union are now under investigation. Various outrages, not only for the injury of non-unionists, but of masters who employ them, were revealed. One master deposed that the unionists had been "lenient" towards him since a certain date, and explained that by "lenient" he meant that they had not destroyed all the property they might have done; a second said that he had given up brick-making in consequence of threats to shoot him; while a workman stated that poisoned fruit had been laid in his path as he went to and from his work. By a strange hypocrisy at one of the meetings of the society under whose auspices these outrages were perpetrated, a member was fined 2d. for swearing!

THE PAN-ANGELICAN SYNOD.—On Tuesday morning, at a meeting of English, Scotch, American, and colonial Archbishops and Bishops, held at the rooms of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Archbishop of Canterbury's programme of subjects to be considered at the forthcoming Synod was discussed. The most important topics are:—1. Intercommunion between the members of the Anglican communion. 2. Colonial Churches. 3. Co-operation in missionary action. The deliberations of the Synod will commence on Tuesday next, at Lambeth Palace. The preliminary services, which have been in operation for some days, were continued on Tuesday, at St. Lawrence Jewry. The Bishop of Barbadoes delivered the early morning address; the preacher in the afternoon was the Bishop of Labuan; and Archbishop Hunter preached in the evening. There was an overflowing attendance on each occasion. The novelty of the services has made them a great attraction; and the interest is likely to increase rather than to subside.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, on leaving a concert recently, expressed her delight at the excellent music, and said that she was particularly pleased with "that piece from the 'Twelfth Massachusetts,'" meaning Mozart's "Twelfth Mass."



EXPERIMENTS WITH FRENCH MARINE ARTILLERY: ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL RIGAUD DE GENOUILLY AT AIX.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FRENCH NAVAL ARTILLERY.

Before proceeding to Blois for the purpose of presiding at the general council of the department of Charante-Inferieure Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, the French Minister of Marine, made a stay first at Rochefort, and afterwards at the Island of Aix, where he has reviewed the ironclad squadron lying in the roadstead, and made some experiments with the new marine artillery on board. The Admiral first visited the arsenal and immense maritime establishment at Rochefort, and afterwards proceeded to Aix, where the Vice-Admiral in command had received orders to be in readiness. The ironclads *Savoie*, *Reynaud*, *Girardin*, *Gauloise*, *Limier*, and the ram *Taureau*, were in the harbour, and the Admiral first went on board the *Savoie*, where he commenced the proceedings. This vessel, like the rest of the ships of that class, is armed with the new breech-loading rifled cannon of nineteen and twenty-four centimetres, of which specimens have been displayed at the Great Exhibition, and noticed in our columns as lying on the Quai d'Orsay, along with the mortar-guns destined for the coast defences. It is said that one of the guns on board the *Savoie* will pierce at a distance of 1100 yards, a wall 30 in. thick and plated with metal to the thickness of 6 in. Fifteen to twenty men are required for each gun, which, it is reported, will fire a shot every two minutes; and the experiments made by the Admiral have confirmed the confidence and admiration of the French authorities with respect to their new weapon, both as regards its powers of destruction and the facility and rapidity of its firing.

At the conclusion of these exercises the squadron proceeded to Rochelle, where it arrived in the afternoon, and where the Admiral was received by the Prefect of the Department, the Mayor, and all the authorities of the place, amidst the acclamations and welcome of the sailors and the large number of people who had collected in his honour.



FIRING THE NEW FRENCH MARINE ARTILLERY ON BOARD THE SAVOIE.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT BILLANCOURT.

The agricultural annexe on the Island of the Seine at Billancourt, has already been pretty fully described in these columns, and the present Engravings represent the aspect now assumed by this most interesting department, which may well be deemed a separate exhibition. The island of Billancourt rests coquetishly between the Bois de Boulogne and Meudon, in a situation at once picturesque and come-at-able, either by road, rail, or river. The first object seen, on arriving from the Bois de Boulogne, is the range of stables, sheds, and pens on the left; then comes the area where the trial of the implements has recently taken place; and in front of these is the garden, with trees extending to the river-bank, and iron trellis-works, whereon the horticultural specimens are displayed; these are succeeded by the display of inventions for draining; and, lastly, at the edge of the river is the hydraulic apparatus. The agricultural engines and implements of all sorts are to be found in the further division of the island.

MOUNTAIN LOCOMOTIVES.

(From the "Times.")
RAILWAY-MAKING has culminated for the present in the old and civilized countries of Europe, though all its powers and possibilities are yet far from developed. We are cribbed and confined by tunnels, stations, and rail spaces from making the most of our locomotives and trains, and so we have rough jolting when we might glide smoothly, noise when we might have quiet, and uncomfortable, instead of convenient, postures. Even strong people cannot travel a hundred miles per diem, day after day, without their health being affected, while, were our mechanism what it should be, and might be, to prevent vibration, the act of passing through the air with perfect ventilation and without fatigue should be quite as healthy,



THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT BILLANCOURT, PARIS.

if not healthier, than sitting in an ordinary house, even with our limited widths. Other things being equal, there is a certain proportion which should obtain between the length and width of a train; and the carriages, did space permit, might always be double the width of the gauge of rail. Thus the carriages on the narrow gauge might be 9 ft. 6 in. in width, and those on the broad gauge 14 ft., did the interspaces of the rails and stations permit it; and that vexed question of communicating between passengers and guards might be settled by a central passage throughout, permitting guards and passengers alike to circulate through the whole train. Time will, no doubt, bring all this to bear; but, meanwhile, there is another question, growing daily of more importance—how to surmount mountain ridges in the most economical manner.

Supposing a great number of passengers bent on speed, and a large amount of goods, no doubt a tunnel may be advisable; but, for the most part, the lines must follow the contour of the mountains and the courses of the streams, and this means a line of very sharp curves and very steep gradients. The locomotive and train must therefore be as flexible as a snake horizontally, and have a gripe like a mountain-cat vertically, or, as our American cousins phrase it, "considerable stiction." Other things being equal, the less the dead weight of the engine, the greater may be the weight of the train. On ordinary rails the weight of the engine is the measure of its adhesion; but on very steep inclines this weight becomes a serious retarding power by gravitation, and other methods of adhesion must be resorted to.

On the Mont Cenis Railway an engine with eight driving-wheels hauls a load of train amounting to 20 tons; but this is not considered satisfactory; and on lines with similar gradients in other places 80 tons are demanded. The engine has a rigid base in four coupled driving-wheels in the usual method, pressing vertically on the rails, and obtaining their adhesion by dead weight. It has four other wheels placed horizontally in pairs, which are made to gripe between them a central rail very considerably above the level of the side rails. What proportion each set of wheels contributes to the haulage of the train, by adhesion, we have no data to judge from; but probably the balance of advantage will prove in favour of the vertical wheels, inasmuch as sand can be favourably applied to them, which is not the case with the horizontal wheels. In the case of the vertical wheels this adhesion must, of course, depend upon the load on them. With the horizontal wheels the adhesion must depend on the gripe. Supposing the load of the former and the gripe of the latter to develop equal power, the advantage will be in favour of the former by reason of the sand, the horizontal wheels clapping a rigid bar between them will be much more liable to slip, the more especially as the brakes, which must of necessity slip, are made to act against the same centre rail, and must consequently smooth and polish it, and the tendency, therefore, will be for it to become as slippery as a greased rope. In addition to this, supposing the diameters of all eight driving-wheels not to be exactly equal, or not adapted to compensate for the differences of length in the inner and outer rails of the curves, they may induce an adhesion as much impedimental as progressive, and very seriously deduct from the available duty of the engine—like horses pulling in different directions.

To obtain the maximum of useful adhesion and the minimum of impedimental friction, it is essential, first, that the axles should be able to conform exactly to the radii of the real curves and be rectangular on straight lines. Secondly, that the tires of the wheels should be enabled to adjust the numbers of these revolutions to the varying lengths of the rails they pass over, independently of the wheels; the tires, in fact, slipping inconspicuously on the wheels, instead of mischievously on the rails. Where four coupled driving-wheels are used, it is obvious that the axles cannot be made to conform exactly to the radii of the curves; but in such case they should be kept as close as possible together, and the slip of the tires will compensate.

It is generally known that in mineral districts, especially where mountainous, horse-trucks are commonly used as well as trams, or tram-plates for rails, in which the guidance of the wheels is provided for by flanges on the rails, instead of on the wheels, as is the practice in the modern edge rails. These tram-rails run in all kinds of sharp curves and zigzags up hill and down hill. The gauge, if any, is commonly 3 ft. in width, and the waggon is on four wheels, 18 in. diameter and 2 ft. apart; so that the breadth of the wheel-band is greater than the length. It is not, therefore, surprising that the haulage-power required to keep them moving is not less than 60 lb. per ton, and that horse-traction gives a very unsatisfactory result in the destruction of sleepers by their feet and in the destruction of the horses themselves by the work and in the cost of their maintenance—about 25s. per week each horse.

For these reasons, Mr. Moyle, the engineer of the Rhymney Iron-works, with the consent of his directors, put forth an outline specification to a number of builders of small locomotives for one on six wheels of given dimensions to pass round curves of 16 ft. radius with four wheels coupled, but without suggesting how they were to do it. One man said "he would travel a considerable distance to see such an engine;" but the Neath Abbey Company undertook to build it on the principle of W. Bridges Adams. There were three conditions involved in the success of it. First, the leading wheels require to be radial, so as to place the axle at a very considerable angle on curves; and this was accomplished by attaching the axle-boxes to a pair of radial shackle-bars so adjusted as to produce the opposite effect to an ordinary parallel ruler; being, in fact, an anti-parallel ruler, placing the axles at an angle with each other. The second condition was the use of spring tires to all the wheels, so arranged that, while forming a cushion to prevent blows, the tire could slip round the lubricated peripheries of the wheels when on curves, instead of grinding on the rails. The third condition was so to arrange the traction-hooks that they might always be in the centre between the two rails while drawing the trains; for, if placed in the usual mode, they would simply pull the waggon off the line on the sharp curves. This was accomplished by applying curved buffer-bars to the ends of the engine instead of the ordinary buffer-bars and fixed hooks, and then fixing the hooks to shears travelling along the curved bars from side to side, and therefore always in a position central to the waggon traction-hooks.

An engine was therefore produced fulfilling all the conditions required, save one, for mountain travelling, but adapted to the commonest of all railways. It has been at work about a month, and so satisfactorily that the company are about to dispense with all their horses, and replace them with engines on the new plan, which can be adapted, if needed, to curves as sharp as 10 ft. radius.

The spring tires give a better adhesion by 20 per cent than the ordinary tires, because they form an elastic foot fitting the rail on its inequalities of surface.

The last condition is how to produce the maximum of adhesion. All adhesion in locomotive driving-wheels resolves itself into toothless wheels more or less. In so-called plain wheels the salient and re-entrant points gripe and interlock with similar points on the rail, and in proportion as the tires and rails are hard and polished so will adhesion diminish and slipping begin. We must therefore try how best to ensure the interlocking. There is a simple principle of doing this. If we put two plain surfaces of metal one on the other, we attain an adhesion proportioned to the weight or force applied; but if we force the upper piece into a wedge and the lower part into a corresponding groove the adhesion will be enormously increased, and in proportion to the acuteness of the angle formed by the two sides of the wedge.

It is this principle superadded to the Rhymney engine that Mr. W. Bridges Adams uses to obtain additional adhesion to climb steep mountain rails. The flanges of the ordinary driving-wheels, of small diameter, are made wedge form, and they enter a wedge groove of the rail prepared for them, the apex of the wedge flange being cut away; and the rail is of such form that the pressure of the load has a tendency to nip it together, and so clip the flange. The adhesion is thus very considerable, and at first sight would appear to tend to very rapid wear; but as the groove on the rail has great facility for carrying sand, the wear of the iron will be prevented by the sand pressing into the surfaces and covering the iron, keeping the two metals out of contact. To prevent the sand from compressing in

the sharp angle of the groove, the edge of the flange is serrated so as to break it out, and a spring scraper removes it.

But, inasmuch as the irregularities of the rails, unavoidable in practice, might involve much jolting and damage, while lessening the adhesion, spring tires are used with half an inch of lateral play on the wheels. In this mode irregularities are compensated for, and a slight flattening of the tire can take place, ensuring adhesion. It is obvious that this same principle of adhesion can be applied to the central rail, but with the disadvantage that the sand cannot be well applied, nor can the gripe of the rail be so firm. Of course, the grooved rail is only applied on the ascents or descents, breaking away to the ordinary rails on the levels or on gentle slopes. And the flanges of the train-wheels follow freely through the rail grooves treading on the outer edges of the rails. Two such engines coupled together firebox and firebox, and worked by one driver and stoker, could work the same curves with an 80-ton train. The grooved rails would be something heavier than the ordinary rails, but the centre rail and its chairs and fastenings would be dispensed with. In the old phraseology of the road, Saxon or Danish, the wheels were *shod*, not *tired*; and loose, easy shoes are the essentials of perfect adhesion. There is no mechanical difficulty in this arrangement compatible with perfect safety. Easy slippers involve less lameness than tight boots. The analogous employment of grooves in stationary machinery to induce adhesion has practically demonstrated that they are effective and not subject to destructive wear.

When roads have to be scraped out of rocky mountain sides, narrowness of gauge has an advantage in saving cost. The 3-ft. gauge, permitting carriages 6 ft. wide, will provide for three passengers abreast. Such a system will render mountains and valleys as accessible as the plains, opening up beautiful regions, and adding largely to their value even in a monetary point of view.

EX-LORD CHANCELLOR BLACKBURN died in Dublin on Tuesday, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

A DANGEROUS GAME.—On Wednesday week the Great Northern and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Companies ran excursion-trains from Halifax to Doncaster races. For three or four years past the two companies have done the same, and a keen competition has sprung up, and this spirit has extended to the drivers of the trains. "Races" with the trains have been run "on the Leger day" for two or three years, and on Wednesday week another contest took place. The trains were announced to start at the same time, eight o'clock a.m. The Lancashire and Yorkshire train got off a minute or two sooner than the Great Northern. The trains proceeded by different routes: the former by North Dean and Wakefield, and the latter by Laister Dyke and that way. The Lancashire and Yorkshire train arrived at Doncaster about 9.15 a.m., but was brought to a stand, we are told, by a signal before entering the station. Almost immediately after the Great Northern train came up, and it is said, was allowed to enter the station and discharge the passengers before the Lancashire and Yorkshire train. This, of course, gave offence to the occupants of the latter train. At six p.m. the trains started back, the Lancashire and Yorkshire one entering Halifax station about 7.15 p.m., and the Great Northern nearly half an hour after. The excursionists by the Lancashire and Yorkshire trains, on finding that "they" had won the race, lustily cheered the driver, Mr. Holroyd, of Mirfield, who was the driver last year, and was the successful competitor. We should not be surprised to hear of a "grand smash" being some day the result of this racing of railway trains.

THE DEAN OF CORK AND THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—The John Bull has a long report of a meeting at Salisbury, last week, of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, when six Bishops were present. Two speeches by the Bishop of Capetown and the Dean of Cork were of great significance. The Metropolitan of South Africa said that he found the poison existing in South Africa being sown more widely here, for he found the clergy declaring that our Blessed Lord did not come into the world to found a spiritual kingdom, that He did not rise from the dead, and, consequently, that He did not ascend into heaven, or send the Holy Ghost, and will not come back again. He saw the Church, indeed, moved to its very foundation—but for what? About the shape or colour of an ecclesiastical dress. A commission of great men in Church and State were sitting on this subject, while the infidelity spreading at home and in the colonies does not move to its foundation the consciences of the English people. He thought two things were binding on the Church of England—(1) that she should as a Church say that she holds no communion with Bishop Colenso, if she is to be clear from all complicity with that which the whole Church regards as fearful heresy; (2) that she should give the right hand of fellowship to him elected in Bishop Colenso's room, or, if dissatisfied with him, to some chief pastor acceptable to herself, who might fold the scattered sheep and witness for the Church against heresy. He would fain give no offence by what he said; but he felt he had a duty to perform to the Church at large, and to his brethren in Africa, whose hearts were fainting because they had not received support from home. He would, however, commend the resolutions passed at the last Synod of Grahamstown to the careful consideration of all present, as showing how the Colonial Church will bind herself by spiritual ties to the Mother Church when not bound by legal ones. They would find the daughter Churches binding themselves closer to the Mother Church, the diocese being duly subordinate to the province, and the province to the National Church. He thanked the English Bishops present for their sympathy, and hoped the mother and daughter Churches might for centuries be united in a common bond of faith and charity. The Dean of Cork practically gave up the Irish Establishment, saying he thought the State derived great blessings from the union, and the Church likewise derived great gain and blessing, though not the highest, from the connection. He would say "Esto perpetua," if more precious things are not to be sacrificed for it. Believing, then, as he did, in the advantages and gains of the Establishment, he said they were nothing worth if the truth was to be sacrificed and the inherent right of self-government abandoned. If you impoverished the Church yet gave her back her freedom of speech and control of her own affairs, then he should not fear for the future of an impoverished but not disgraced Church. He felt most deeply that the Irish Church was only a colonial Church, the Church of the English colony; and it would be well if English statesmen would bear this in mind; and if she was to be deprived of her legal status, let her have, as the Church in the colonies, freedom of poverty if not the burden and dignity of station and riches. Then he anticipated a faithful and glorious future both for the Church in the colonies and in Ireland; and, possibly, even the great and powerful Church of England may yet have to try the issue whether union with the State is compatible with the maintenance of the truth. In his sermon in the cathedral, Dean Magee, who is not a High Churchman, strongly condemned the free-thinking of the age.

TRADE INTIMIDATION AT PLYMOUTH.—The shipbuilders at Plymouth divide their work into two classes—new, or building, and old, or repairing. The customary wages for old work are higher than for new work. Mr. Joseph Banks, builder, has been in the habit of paying 21s. per week for new, and 30s. for old, work. About a month since he had an American ship to repair, and on her thirty extra men were employed at 30s. per week, and continued until the repairs were completed. At that time Mr. Banks had two men, non-unionists, engaged on new work at 21s. per week; but they were so much worried by the extra men that they were obliged to leave the town, although one had a wife and seven children, and could obtain employment nowhere else. Four men of the port offered at the same wages, but for some unexplained reason refrained from coming. After this ten of the discontented men offered, but Mr. Banks declined to employ them, as they had assisted in driving the two non-unionists away. Having occasion for extra labour, he advertised for six men at 21s. per week for new work, and obtained four from Bideford and two from Padstow. They commenced work last week, and have ever since resisted the coaxings, threats, and intimidations of the unionists; but it has been necessary to appeal to the magistrates to enable the men to go uninjured to their homes. The following is the verbatim copy of a letter which Mr. Banks received by post last week:—"Plymouth, Sept. 9. Sir,—You have taken on 6 shipwrights and you know you have employed those men under wages of the port of Plymouth, and you are the first master in the port to cut our money down; you tried too on the last job you had, what is the reason of your doing, do it make any difference to you what we get on Old work, I can tell you you had better mind what you are about for we shipwrights of Plymouth will let you know we are men not to be trampled upon by the likes of you, and if you do not discharge those 6 men we swear we will do for you and yours, for I expect one night you will have your brains blown out and your house set on fire, so the best thing you can do is discharge them directly, if not you are a dead man and your house no more; you will find Plymouth a second Sheffield and we shipwrights a second Broadhead. So no more from your one of a Plymouth shipwrights."

POLISH FRAUDS ON BRITISH MERCHANTS.—A despatch has been received at the Foreign Office from the English Consul-General at Warsaw calling attention to the extensive frauds practised on British subjects by manufacturers in Russian Poland. The Consul-General, Colonel Mansfield, states that hardly a fortnight passes that he does not receive applications for assistance and protection from the agents of firms in our great centres of industry. In some instances he has been fortunate enough to recover large sums; but it appears that in the majority of cases great losses have been sustained through fraudulent bankruptcies and evasions of liabilities on the part of the debtors. It is only due to the Polish authorities to say that they have given all the aid in their power to Colonel Mansfield. Nevertheless, it becomes necessary to put our commercial and manufacturing houses on their guard, and it is felt, both by him and the Foreign Office, that no more effectual means can be employed for doing that than the publication of these facts in the newspapers.

COVENT GARDEN CONCERTS.

On Thursday of last week an immense house assembled at Covent Garden Theatre to hear a selection from Mozart, which began with the overture to "Die Zauberflöte" and ended with the "Jupiter" symphony. The former, though from first to last a marvel of musical science, is always sure of a ready reception, thanks to the beauty which shines through the master's profoundest works. Performed as it was on this occasion with so much feeling and delicacy, the audience could not but express their approbation. The symphony was listened to with deep attention, but probably only a few were capable of appreciating thoroughly the wonderful finale, in which the most artificial form of composition has been used with almost dramatic effect. The burst of applause which followed the end of the work was fully deserved by the excellent manner in which it was rendered, as well as by the merits of the composition. Mr. Lazarus gave the adagio from the clarinet concerto in his usual perfect style, and was recalled at the end of the piece and loudly applauded. The only other orchestral piece was the fugue in C minor for strings, which used to be given with such success under the late Mr. Mellon's direction. The vocal pieces were Cherubini's air in "Le Nozze di Figaro," sung by Mdlle. Sarolta, and encored, and "The Violet," by Mr. W. Morgan.

The second part was composed of miscellaneous pieces, the most attractive of which was the dance-music of Herr Strauss. A waltz by him received a double encore. Mr. Winterbottom's comic solos on the bassoon were much appreciated.

On Monday Mdlle. Jetty Treffz made her début with some success.

NEW MUSIC.

1. *Mary Hamilton*. Composed by AUGUSTA MEYRICK.
2. *Alick Grame*. Written and Composed by AUGUSTA MEYRICK, Boosey and Co.

No. 1 is a very admirable setting of Chastelau's song in Captain Whyte Melville's "Queen's Maries." This song is full of melody, and the subject is treated with considerable dramatic power.

No. 2 is a very good specimen of an English sentimental ballad. The hero, Alick Grame, is undoubtedly a Scotchman; but the music, in which his merits and the still greater merits of an unnamed rival are celebrated, is thoroughly English. The refrain is very melodious.

1. *Alba*. Song for Contralto. The Words by Miss Jean Ingelow; the Music by the Hon. Mrs. FREDERIC YELVERTON.
2. *The Prisoner's Evening Hymn*. Trio for Soprano, Contralto, and Tenor. The Words by Mrs. Hemans; the Music by the Hon. Mrs. FREDERIC YELVERTON, Chappell and Co.

Mrs. Yelverton is an accomplished musician, as all who are acquainted with her three studies for the pianoforte—"Suspense," "Mistrust," and "The Triumph of Faith"—must be aware. Mrs. Yelverton writes equally well for the voice and for the piano. Her setting of Miss Ingelow's beautiful words, "When Sparrows Build," is full of feeling. "The Prisoner's Evening Hymn" is very melodious, and must be effective, whether sung as a trio or as a chorus in three parts.

THE LAMBETH LIBRARY.—The noble dining-hall with which tradition characteristically couples the name of the genial Juxon has, in our less hospitable days, served as a shrine for a collection of manuscripts and books which, though legally the personal property of the Archbishops, has for centuries been placed at the service of literature and the Church. The library was in fact the oldest public library in England, and the original orders for its regulation bear no less a name than that of Francis Bacon. The collection of manuscripts, some twelve hundred in number, which had gathered, through the learned liberality of Primate after Primate under the original nucleus of the Canterbury Registers, have long been famous among ecclesiastical and historical students, and have contributed more than any one other single source to the series of publications which have been of late undertaken by the Master of the Rolls and such literary associations as the Camden or the Early English Text Societies. The papers of Wake, of Wharton, of Gibson brought its interest down to far later times; while the mass of books extending over every topic of ecclesiastical literature comprised an almost unique series of early-printed English works, which are well known through the catalogue of Dr. Maitland. The last name reminds us how directly the library has told on ecclesiastical literature through its own custodians. The manuscript collections of Ducarel, the Anglia Sacra which forms but a small part of the stores accumulated by the miraculous industry of Henry Wharton, the labours of Maitland on the Dark Ages and the Reformation, are not unworthily matched in our own day by the series of works with which the present librarian, Professor Stubbs, without dispute the most learned among English historic inquirers, is enriching our national literature. To close this library to literature and to break the learned tradition of more than three centuries has been the last freak of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners ere they separated for their autumnal holidays. The tale, stripped of technicalities, is a very simple one indeed. An Act of last Session by one of its clauses expressly enabled the Commissioners, who, through recent changes, have become the possessors of a good half of the old revenues of the see of Canterbury, to take upon themselves the charges of the maintenance of the library and the payment of the librarian. After long and tedious negotiations, they have finally refused, we believe, to allow any sum whatever for putting the library into a decent state of repair, and have offered a stipend to the librarian which is equal to the pay of a junior clerk in their office. The decision has proved too much even for the bland patience of an Archbishop of Canterbury; and we cannot be surprised that the Primate has rejected a proposal which would effectually defeat his plans for making the library of more general service to literary inquirers, and, by the decisive step of closing the library and dismissing the librarian, has at once signified his refusal to allow things to continue on their present inadequate footing, and his resolution frankly to appeal to the public to judge between himself and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.—*The Saturday Review*. Commenting upon the circumstances which have led to the closing of the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth, the *Times* censures the conduct of the Archbishop of Canterbury. One justification of the large income of £15,000 a year was originally found in the fact that Lambeth, with its library and its historical associations, would be kept up. But, one after another, the later Archbishops have attempted to relieve themselves of all the incidental burdens of the office; and to the present Archbishop, the *Times* believes, is personally due the transfer from himself and his successors to the Ecclesiastical Commission of the burden of maintaining the towers of Lambeth. The Commissioners, being charged to draw up a scheme for the maintenance of the library, if they shall so think fit, have very properly taken time to consider what should be done. Meanwhile the *Times* suggests that the library be taken from Lambeth altogether and be transferred bodily to the British Museum, where the books would be consulted ten times as often as at present. It is true that the next step might be to find a cheaper site for the Archbishop's own residence; and thus it might happen that, though the economy of the Archbishop would be temporarily successful, it would bring upon the policy of which the Archbishops are the chief officers irreverent treatment from irreverent men.

YORKSHIRE WOLD TUMULI.—The lateness of the harvest has prevented the resumption of the scientific examination of the Yorkshire tumuli until now; and, though the Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham, and other local archaeologists have made a beginning, the grand openings, in which Sir John Lubbock and several others of the section of prehistoric inquiries are to take part, will not be available for some weeks. The recent proceedings in the section of archaeology at the meeting of the British Association at Dundee, and the fixture of the International Archaeological Congress to be held in London next year, have given to the Wold investigations greatly increased zest; and all efforts are to be used to supplement, during the autumn and the spring of next year, the valuable information derived from the diggings of the past three years. There is promise of results of the greatest interest and value, for the tumulus examined near Weaverthorpe has given up relics almost if not quite unique. This was a solitary mound of very large area, but spread about greatly by the agency of the plough, until the diameter was over 50 ft., the height being reduced to 2 ft. In excavating, quantities of red-deer and other animal bones, all split longitudinally for the marrow, were found. In the centre, in a circular grave of 10 ft. diameter and nearly 60 ft. deep into the solid chalk, was found the burial of a Briton—a warrior, laid with his weapons beside him. The body was on the left side, with the head towards the north-east, and in the now well-understood contracted posture in which the inhumed burials of the Britons were made. The bony right hand of the skeleton grasped a fine bronze dagger of the round-ended (and early) type. The ovate-oblong blade was delicately thin, and the broad end had the three rivets (bronze) which fastened it to the handle, the mark of which still remained. A flint knife lay upon the dagger, and below it was a double-pointed awl or bodkin of bronze—a curious and novel implement. Over the breast were five very large jet buttons and one of clay; and at the back of the skeleton, in the position it must have held when slung over the shoulder during life, was the fine battleaxe (a model of the old stone axe), having the mark on the patina of the wooden handle. Only one tumulus of a similar interest to this has been found: that is recorded in Bateman's "Ten Years' Digging." The inquiries will extend over many months.

LAW AND CRIME.

THE case of Augusta Mitchell, in which a prisoner of that name was sentenced by Mr. Judge Payne to eight months' hard labour for stealing a £5 note, is one of a class with which we do not generally care to interfere. But the matter has given rise to so much public discussion, and has brought forward such a startling revelation of the manner in which a British jury regards its own duties, that it appears to us full of terrible suggestions. A jurymen who was in court during the trial of Augusta Mitchell, but not in the box, writes to the daily papers, and makes the astounding statement that ten of the jurors who tried the case were in favour of an acquittal, but that in fear of being locked up, effected a compromise with the two who desired to convict, by acquiescing in a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy. All this is told as a mere narration of a common-place fact, and obviously with no idea that the narrator is stigmatising ten of his fellow-countrymen as deliberately perjured cowards. For, if this statement be true, these jurors have violated their solemn oath to return "a true verdict according to the evidence," and, moreover, have violated their oath, trust, and duty from the meanest of motives—that of fear—and from the meanest kind of fear, that, not of harm, but of personal inconvenience. There is a book in common use at schools in which the duties of a jurymen are laid down in a very notable manner. It may seem strange to quote a school-book as an authority, but everyday experience of juries tends to prove that the lesson has either been forgotten or never learned. The following passage is from Dr. Blair's *Universal Preceptor*—

"As every one of a jury must agree in the verdict, so any honest man in a jury has it in his own power to protect innocence and shield the weak from the oppression of the strong. If injustice ever take place in England it must be the separate fault of every one of the jury, and hence the duties of a jurymen are the most interesting and important which a Briton can be called to fulfil. An honest juror should perish at his post rather than consent to any verdict which in his own conscience he does not feel to be just."

These noble words, although written only for children, might well be published in letters of gold within view of every box of jurymen. We are indebted to the gentleman who furnishes to our contemporaries this fearful instance of the depravity of our jury system for an illustration of the utter popular ignorance prevailing as to the duties of a jurymen; if his own notions thereof may be taken as an example. For he tells us that it is the office and duty of a jurymen to correct and modify the severity of the law. Where or from whom can he possibly have learned this fallacy? The office of a juror is simply to decide upon questions of fact—and nothing more. A practice has certainly arisen of reception by Judges of juries' recommendations to mercy, but upon these a Judge may or may not act, at his discretion. Criminals recommended to mercy are occasionally hanged; and others not so recommended are treated with lenity by the Judge or pardoned by the Crown.

We beg to refer to our police columns in support of some observations made by us a week or two back, in which we denounced the beershops as a curse of the country. This week our remarks receive confirmation upon the hearing of a charge of highway robbery in day time in a London street. It is shown that bad characters were in the habit of resorting to a beershop and there concocting, then sallying to commit, their outrages. The magistrate (Mr. Benson) says that the house should be reported to the licensing magistrates; but is promptly corrected by a police sergeant, who reminds him that "it is a low beershop, not under the control of the magistracy." Observe the absurdity. Licensed victuallers, who are compelled, in order to live, to keep good stock and carry on business in spacious houses, are under magisterial control. Any ruffian who chooses to rent a den in a low neighbourhood may obtain an excise license to sell beer, and run no risk of forfeiture on account of any harbouring of bad characters. This kind of law can surely not stand long.

We have within a few minutes of writing this paragraph witnessed a sorry theft. It was in Book-sellers'-row (formerly Holywell-street). A diminutive urchin, scarcely seven years' old, crept under the shelf of a bookstall, and thence abstracted a folio—in proportion to himself, as books and human beings go—a giant to a dwarf. With this calf-bound, yellow-edged monster of some century old, the tiny child toddled along the street. He was caught and taken back to the shop. He left it in a minute afterwards, crying, with his hands up to his ears. The comments of the few persons who watched with amazement the progress, defeat, and rout of this predatory expedition were not without interest. Says one, "His parents must have sent him to do that, he is too young to know anything himself." Another adds, "Pity he wasn't given in charge, he'd been sent to a reformatory and might have done well yet." Meanwhile the honest bookseller looks on as one knowing well that, starting from Holywell-street, you might fairly bet on seeing a live chameleon before meeting a policeman; and that if he (the bookseller) were not instantly to dismiss all pretext for a crowd, a very large proportion of his best stock would be in the hands of waste-paper buyers before the expiration of an hour.

The Coroner's jury impanelled upon the occasion of the deaths from the recent steam-boat collision on the Thames have returned an unusual verdict, which, nevertheless, appears to represent good sense. The jury have found that the commanders of both vessels were in fault. It can scarcely be disputed that this must be so, for a collision, like a quarrel, necessarily implies two parties, and in this case there can scarcely be a doubt that either might have easily avoided the catastrophe. But here arises a curious question. Suppose that the relatives of one of the victims bring an action against the owners of one of the two vessels, and recover damages. Then, if they bring a second action against the other—what is to be the defence? Not a previous judgment against the other—not accord and satisfaction, for the means of payment possessed by the previous defendant may and ought to have been taken into account by the jury, and the damage inflicted by the death of the father of a family is incalculable, and can only be controlled in its assessment by such a consideration. This furnishes a legal puzzle, rather better than the old questions of the sophists, for a solution is to be, and probably will have to be, found.

POLICE.

DISQUALIFIED FOR LIVING.—Joseph Massey, a young man, was brought up on a warrant charged with violently assaulting a fellow-workman, on the ground that he was not a union man and worked for too little wages. Frederick Bastio said—I am a French polisher, and so is the prisoner, and we lately worked for Mr. Deer, at Knightsbridge. He left there on Saturday, and I remained. On Monday I came out for my dinner at twelve o'clock, and went to a beershop in Kinnerton-street. Prisoner came in there and abused me. He said, "I was an outsider and not fit to live."

Mr. Selfe—What did he mean by an "outsider"? Complainant—He meant "did not belong to the society."

Mr. Selfe—And, consequently, unfit to live. What else did he say?

Complainant—He said I would work for anyone at any price. I told him I had a wife and children, and was bound to support them. He told me to get up and fight. I told him I was no fighting man, when he seized me by my whiskers and struck me three or four times on the face.

Prisoner—I had been drinking, or I should not have done it; but after telling him he called me a liar. He said when he came to work that he belonged to the union, and I found he did not, as he worked under price.

Complainant—I said I did belong to the union; so I did once.

Prisoner—You said you belonged to it now. Mr. Selfe—A man has a right to work for what he pleases. I should have thought a lesson might have been learnt from what has recently taken place.

Prisoner—I was drunk, or I should not have done it.

Mr. Selfe—That is no excuse. I cannot look over it. You are committed for fourteen days.

LET THE POOR BURGLAR HAVE HIS MONEY. Yesterday Alderman Sir Robert Carden was engaged for some time in investigating a charge made against John Evans, John Robinson, and John Davis, by Detective-sergeant Moss, and by Police-constables Obee and Green, of loitering in the City, with housebreaking implements in their possession.

It will be remembered that on the night of the 9th inst. the prisoners were followed by the officer Obee, and ultimately captured by him in Bishopsgate-street, after he had seen them tampering with warehouse doors in Wood-street and other places in the City. Upon Evans £26 16s. 6d. was found, and upon Robinson eight skeleton keys. Robinson refused his address, and the others gave false ones. At the last hearing of the case Sergeant Moss identified Robinson and Evans as having assisted at Mr. Johnson's burglary in Threadneedle-street, and several others in Houndsditch. At one of the robberies the house-breaking implements were left behind by the thieves, and they were produced in court by Moss. Robinson was known as "Dark Charley" and "Charley Gurning," and Evans as "Old Dan Donovan."

Mr. Montagu Williams, barrister, defended the prisoner Robinson, and Mr. Beard, solicitor, the prisoner Evans.

Mr. Oke, the chief clerk, read over the evidence taken on the last examination. Sergeant Moss (recalled) said since the last examination he had been to the doors in Noble-street which the prisoners had been seen leaning against, and he found the skeleton keys would open them. The keys would open any door with a common lock; but, as Mr. Chubb and several other locksmiths had applied to have them tried on their locks, it would be as well to state that they would not open a patent lock.

Sir Robert Carden said the officer Obee was entitled to the greatest praise for the manner in which he had conducted the case. He appeared to have seen everything and not to have been seen by anybody.

The prisoners reserved their defence, and were all committed for trial at the approaching sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

Mr. Beard asked that the £26 16s. 6d. in gold and silver, found upon Evans, might be given up to him, for the purpose of defraying the cost of his defence.

Sir R. Carden refused to comply with the request, believing that the £26 did not rightfully belong to the prisoner, and that there would be plenty of money forthcoming at the trial to sustain the defence.

Mr. Beard said this was a mistake, and that the prisoner's wife had absolutely been obliged to pledge the bed room under her to carry on the defence hitherto.

Under these circumstances, Sir R. Carden ordered £15 out of the £26 to be restored to the prisoner.

A SUGGESTIVE CASE.—Mary Ann Loar was finally examined, charged with stealing escutcheons from the doors of houses in Victoria-street, Westminster.

On the night of the 10th inst. Police-constable Dunn, 166 B, missed some escutcheons when he went on at ten o'clock, and shortly before one he saw the prisoner go to several doors, and he apprehended her, finding five escutcheons in her hand. An iron instrument, which had been, no doubt, used to wrench them off the doors, was shortly after found on the spot. The prisoner denied the charge in the most emphatic manner, and accused the constable (who bears a good character) of the grossest perjury.

On Saturday Mr. Selfe, after having remarked that the case was a very extraordinary one, said he should send the case for trial, because either the prisoner was making a most scandalous and false charge of perjury against Dunn, or the latter was a most wicked man to have trumped up such a charge against a woman, for which conduct, if true, no terms of reprobation could be too strong, and it would attach to him a stigma of the most terrible kind.

Mr. Selfe now stated that he did not wish to offer any remarks upon the case, and he did not think any jury would convict.

The prisoner was then discharged.

LONDON UNDER SIR RICHARD MAYNE, A.D. 1867. Francis Green, a hammerman, aged 27, of 1, London-terrace, St. George's-in-the-East, was brought before Mr. Benson, charged with being concerned, with others, in assaulting and robbing Mrs. Caroline Magorkorth, wife of a tradesman, dwelling at 59, Cable-street, St. George's.

Mrs. Magorkorth stated that on Monday afternoon last, at three o'clock, she was passing along the Cannon-street, wearing her gold watch and gold chain, when a young man rushed from a narrow alley and seized her chain with both hands, pulled the watch from the pocket in her dress, and tried to break the chain, which was a strong one, and for some time resisted all his efforts to rend it asunder. She struggled with the defendant, and he then dragged her along by the chain, forced her on the ground, and, by a violent effort, disengaged the gold watch from the chain and ran away with it up the court. Her mouth was bleeding from the violence offered to her, and no one came to her assistance. The prisoner and another man were right in front of her and the thief while she was being ill-used and robbed. They looked on, and the prisoner said to the man who was dragging her along, "You fool, why don't you do it better than that?" There were many persons in a low beershop opposite to the place where she was robbed, but no one interfered.

Mr. Benson—Did you cry police, thieves, or murder?

Witness—The attack was so sudden and I was dragged along so roughly that I had not the power to do so.

The Prisoner—Are you quite sure that I said, "You fool, why don't you do it better?"

Witness—Yes, I am sure of it.

The Prisoner—What I said was, "It's a shame to treat a woman in that manner."

Witness—No, you said nothing of the kind. Dunaway, police-sergeant No. 11, H. of the detective police, said he apprehended the prisoner on Tuesday afternoon, and said to him, "Do you know who I am?" To which he replied, "Yes; I know what you are come about, Mr. Dunaway. It is about the lady that has been robbed of her watch." Witness said, "The lady has stated that you and another man were standing by all the time it was done." On the way to the station-house, the prisoner said, "I saw the three men that did it. They came down out of the court a few minutes before the lady came up." At the station-

house he told the prisoner that he had been heard to declare that he saw the watch lying on the footpath for ten minutes. The prisoner denied this, and said that he laid hold of the young man's arm when he was robbing the lady, and said to him "What a shame it is, you villain!" He asked the prisoner why he did not lay hold of the thief. The prisoner said I do not know whatever came over me; my power seemed to leave me. I could not lay hold of him. Dunaway added that a very low lot inhabited Bowgus-buildings, opposite to which the robbery was committed. The court led to St. George's-terrace, another bad place. There were numerous thieves, burglars, and other infamous characters in those places; and the inhabitants of Cannon-street-road and vicinity, who did not belong to the dangerous classes, were afraid of their badly-disposed and wicked neighbours, and would not interfere if they saw a robbery or outrage committed.

Mr. Benson—This is a most alarming state of things, indeed.

Police-sergeant Dillon, 10 K, confirmed the statement of Dunaway as to the lawless state of the district near the place where the robbery was committed.

Mr. Benson—A respectable woman is ill-used and robbed, in the daytime, in a crowded thoroughfare, and people look on and don't interfere. It appears to me that many more could be charged beside the prisoner. The public-house in which were so many persons of bad character should be reported to the licensing magistrates.

Dillon—It is a low beershop, not under the control of the magistracy. The prisoner has been hanging about there and associating with bad characters for a long time.

Mr. Benson was afraid he would not be justified in detaining the prisoner, although the circumstances were suspicious, and finally ordered him to enter into his own recognisances in the sum of £10 to appear next week. He hoped the perpetrator of this audacious robbery would be arrested.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

OWING to the great abundance of money seeking employment, and the moderate supplies of stock held by the jobbers, Home Securities have ruled steady, and prices have shown a tendency to advance.—Consols, for Money, have been done at 94½; Ditto, for Account, 94½; Reduced and New Three Per Cent, 94½; Exchequer Bills, 94½, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Indian Securities have ruled firm.—India Stock, 220 to 222; Ditto Five Per Cent, 113½ to 114; Rupee Paper, 104 to 105; and India Bonds, 68s. to 70s. prem.

The arrivals of gold have been on a fair average scale, and a large quantity has found its way into the bank of England, whence the withdrawals have been very limited. The silver market fairly ruled quiet, owing to the absence of any demand for the East. Mexican dollars have declined ¼, the quotation being 85½ per ounce.

The discount market has been heavily supplied with money, for which the inquiry is limited in the extreme. Money is freely offered in the Stock Exchange at 1 per cent. Annexed are the quotations for the best commercial paper in the open market:—

Thirty to Sixty Days' 1½ per cent.
Three Months' 1½ ½
Four to Six Months'—Bank Bills . . . 1½ ½
Four to Six Months'—Trade Bills . . . 2 to 3

In Foreign Securities only a moderate business has been concluded, and the tendency generally has been towards a lower range of prices.—Brazilian, 1865, 73½ to 74½ ex div.; Buenos Ayres, 78 to 80; Ditto, Deferred, 35 to 38; Chilean, 1857, 84 to 85; Ditto Scrip, par to 1 prem.; Danubian, 35 to 60 ex div.; Egyptian, 1863, 87½; Italian, 1865, 72 to 74; Mexican, 15½ to 15½; Peruvian, 1865, 62 to 64; Portuguese, 1865, 39 to 40; Russian, 1862, 85 to 87; Ditto Anglo-Dutch, 88 to 90; Spanish, 34½ to 35½; Turkish, 1864, 83 to 85; Italian, 1861, 44 to 45.

United States 5-20 Bonds, 74½ to 75; Ditto, 1870, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1880, 70 to 72; Ditto, 1885, 80 to 90; Ditto, 1874, 71 to 73; Massachusetts, 80 to 85; Virginia Five Per Cent, 45 to 50; and Ditto Six Per Cent, 32 to 34.

Colonial Government Securities have been in limited request:—Canada Six Per Cent, 102½; Ditto Five Per Cent, 102½; Natal Six Per Cent, 102½; New Brunswick Six Per Cent, 102½; New South Wales Five Per Cent, 102½; New Zealand Six Per Cent, 102½; Victoria Six Per Cent, 102½.

Joint-stock Bank shares have moved off slowly:—Australasia, 66½; Consolidated, 4½; London Chartered of Australia, 25½; London and County, 34½; London Joint-stock, 35; London and Westminster, 34½; New South Wales, 43½; Union of Australia, 49; and Union of London, 37½.

Miscellaneous Securities have ruled quiet:—Anglo-American Telegraph, 17½; Atlantic Telegraph Eight per Cent, 70 ex div.; Australian Mortgage Land and Finance, 5 3-16; Briton Waterworks, 13½; City of London, 10½; City of London, 10½; Credit Foncier of England, 187½; East London Irrigation and Canal, 13½; English and Foreign Credit, 3½; General Office and Discount, 5½; Hudson's Bay, 15½; Macraes Irrigation and Canal, 10½; Millwall Freehold Land and Dock, 44½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 44½; Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 17½; Victoria of Egypt's Mortgage Loan, 73½.

On the whole, the Railway Share Market has ruled firm; and prices have had an upward tendency.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

MARK-LANE.—Although the demand for English wheat has not been active, the trade, as regards prices, has been decidedly firm, while the supply brought forward has been neither excessive nor deficient. With foreign wheat the market has been fairly supplied. The transactions have been on a moderate scale, at full currencies. Floating cargoes of grain have supported the local advance, with a fair demand. Barley has continued scarce and dear; but for malt the trade has been wanting in activity. In the case of beans, prices have been quiet, and the market has been fairly supplied. Beans and peas have ruled firm. Flour has realised very full prices.

CURRENT PRICES OF ENGLISH GRAIN.—Wheat, 58s. to 67s.; barley, 34s. to 44s.; malt, 50s. to 70s.; oats, 24s. to 30s.; rye, 36s. to 40s.; beans, 40s. to 45s.; peas, 30s. to 35s.; per quarter; and flour, 46s. to 60s. per 100 lb. by the carcase.

ENGLISH GRAIN SOLD LAST WEEK.—Wheat, 50,893; barley, 34,900; and oats, 35,855 quarters.

AVERAGES OF GRAIN.—Wheat, 61s. 3d.; barley, 39s. 9d.; and oats, 27s. 3d. per quarter.

CATTLE.—The supply of beasts and sheep has been rather more extensive, and the market has been fairly supplied with pigs, but very few calves have been on offer. For both beef and mutton the trade has ruled heavy, at 2d. per 8 lb. less money. Calves have changed hands at an advance of 4d. per 8 lb., the top price being 5s. 2d. per 8 lb. Pigs have found buyers at prices ranging from 3s. 4d. to 4d. per 8 lb.

NEWCASTLE AND LEADERSHALL.—These markets are fairly supplied, and the trade on the whole has ruled heavy, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; and pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lb. by the carcase.</

